THE CONNECTICUT
ECONOMIC DIGEST

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SEPTEMBER 2001

ARTICLES

ALSO INSIDE

In July...

- **Employment ..... down 1,200**
- **Unemployment rate 3.2%**
- **Housing permits ..... up 1.3%**

Growth Momentum

By Jungmin Charles Joo, Associate Research Analyst, DOL

What are the high employment growth industries in Connecticut? Of those industries, which have also experienced high growth in total wages? To answer these questions and to possibly help identify the most important new emerging industries in the State, we used an employment and wage growth analysis called "Growth Momentum." The growth momentum analysis of Connecticut's data in this article is based on a study done by the Indiana Business Research Center and the Indiana Department of Workforce Development, published in *IN Context* (May and June 2001). For this article, first quarter 1995 and first quarter 2000 Unemployment Insurance (UI) covered employment and wage data for 620 industries, at the four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) level, were analyzed.

Measuring Growth Momentum

Two common measures of employment growth are *numerical change* in employment and *percent change* in employment. Numerical change in employment tends to overlook significant growth in smaller industries, while percent change can overemphasize very rapid growth in extremely small industries. For example, employment in the fastest growing segment of the transportation services sector, *packing and crating,* rose by nearly 400 percent between 1995 and 2000, while statewide growth overall was just under nine percent. However, the rapid growth in packing and crating employ-

Top 20 Industries in Employment Growth Momentum

SIC	Industry	Employment				Growth
		1Q1995	1Q2000	Chg	% Chg	Momentum
6371	**Pension, Health, and Welfare Funds**	**401**	**5,232**	**4,831**	**1204.7**	**5,820,090**
4513	**Air Courier Services**	**1,128**	**5,919**	**4,791**	**424.7**	**2,034,901**
6321	**Accident and Health Insurance**	**423**	**2,672**	**2,249**	**531.7**	**1,195,745**
7375	**Information Retrieval Services**	**590**	**2,805**	**2,215**	**375.4**	**831,564**
7379	**Computer Related Services, NEC**	**4,887**	**10,884**	**5,997**	**122.7**	**735,912**
7363	**Help Supply Services**	**20,039**	**31,659**	**11,620**	**58.0**	**673,808**
7999	**Amusement & Recreation Services, NEC**	**11,748**	**20,181**	**8,433**	**71.8**	**605,341**
7376	**Computer Facilities Mgmt Services**	**519**	**1,990**	**1,471**	**283.4**	**416,925**
6211	**Security Brokers and Dealers**	**5,073**	**8,724**	**3,651**	**72.0**	**262,760**
5961	**Catalog and Mail-Order Houses**	**2,690**	**5,266**	**2,576**	**95.8**	**246,683**
4412	**Deep Sea Foreign Transport. of Freight**	**137**	**684**	**547**	**399.3**	**218,401**
7371	**Computer Programming Services**	**3,541**	**6,317**	**2,776**	**78.4**	**217,627**
7373	**Computer Integrated Systems Design**	**531**	**1,527**	**996**	**187.6**	**186,820**
3651	**Household Audio and Video Equipment**	**298**	**1,038**	**740**	**248.3**	**183,758**
0780	Landscape and Horticultural Services	3,314	5,763	2,449	73.9	180,978
8322	Individual and Family Social Services	9,748	13,691	3,943	40.4	159,492
5141	Groceries, Wholesale	1,971	3,742	1,771	89.9	159,129
1794	Excavation Work	1,677	3,113	1,436	85.6	122,963
6282	**Investment Advice**	**2,430**	**4,138**	**1,708**	**70.3**	**120,052**
8011	Offices and Clinics of Doctors of Medicine	22,381	27,520	5,139	23.0	117,999
	All Industries	1,316,801	1,431,334	114,533	8.7	---

Note: in **bold** are high employment *and* wage growth momentum industries

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The views expressed by authors are theirs alone and do not necessarily reflect those of the Departments of Labor or Economic and Community Development.

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ment amounted to fewer than 200 jobs, a very small figure considering that there were a total of 1.4 million private industry jobs in 2000. On the other end of the scale there are large sectors whose employment grew, but not as rapidly as the average State growth. If the growth rate of a large sector was below the State average, then it will show a decline in its share of the State's employment. In the last five years, the State's largest sector, *eating and drinking places*, added nearly 6,000 more jobs, ranking as the State's fourth largest in numeric growth. However, the sector's 7.9 percent growth rate was below the State average of 8.7 percent, resulting in a decline in share.

Borrowing from the science of physics, growth momentum incorporates both numeric growth and the percent growth in one measure. In physics, the momentum of an object is calculated as the mass of the object times its velocity. A fast-moving small object and a larger but more slowly moving object might have the same momentum. If two objects have the same mass, then the one that is moving faster will have the greater momentum. Similarly, if two objects are moving at the same speed, the object with more mass will have the greater momentum.

To compute a measure of employment growth momentum, we multiplied the change in employment for an industry (similar to mass) by the growth rate for that industry (similar to velocity). The result quantifies employment growth in industry sectors, using both numeric growth amounts and growth rates.

High Employment Growth Industries

The table on the front page shows the 20 industries with highest employment growth momentum, whose employment growth rates were above the State average. The highest employment growth momentum occurred in the *pension, health, and welfare funds* industry of finance sector. In just five years, this small industry's employment swelled from 400 to over 5,000, a whopping 1,200 percent increase! In fact, four out of the 20 top employment growth momentum industries in Connecticut were from the finance and insurance sector. Explosive growth also occurred in the computer-related services industries, which had six of the top 20 industries and whose growth rates ranged from 58 to 375 percent over the five years. Amidst the declining manufacturing sector in the State, the small *household audio and video equipment* industry, which had only 298 workers on the payroll in 1995, garnered 740 more jobs by 2000, increasing by 248 percent. Among the big industries, *help supply services*, *amusement & recreation services*, and *doctors' offices* also experienced the largest number of job gains and growth rates.

High Wage Growth Industries

When the growth momentum calculation was applied to total industry wages, the *catalog and mail-order houses* industry in the retail trade sector topped the list. Finance's *pension, health, and welfare funds*, though small in its amount of the total wages, showed a huge 2,036 percent increase since 1995, making it the second highest in wage growth momentum.

High Employment and Wage Growth Industries

Combining the top 20 employment and wage growth momentum industries reveals that 15 experienced high growth momentum in both employment and total wages (those in bold type). Most notable from this list is the *pension, health, and welfare funds* industry, whose employment and total wages jumped 1,205 and 2,036 percent, respectively, in the last five years, indicating that this industry has offered ample, well-paying employment opportunities. ■

Running Towards a Healthy Economy

By Joseph Slepski, Research Analyst, DOL

Every Saturday and Sunday for most of the year, at least one city or town in the State of Connecticut plays host to the most simple of all events: a road running race. From the Litchfield hills to the back roads of Fairfield county, from the shoreline to the capital city, from the rural towns of northeast Connecticut to the green of the Elm City, runners and walkers lace up their shoes and pound the pavement. Some people do it for the competition, some for charity, some for physical fitness and some for a personal challenge, but the end result is the same: more and more people are taking part in weekend road races. While this seems like a nice human interest story, the truth is that road races serve to pump up the blood of the local economy. Whether it is a runner or walker, family member or spectator, these people are spending money in relation to these events.

Race and Economy

A local five-kilometer race will attract between 100-200 competitors, and the popular five-mile Thanksgiving Day Manchester road race draws 12,000 runners. These participants will spend anywhere between ten and twenty dollars to enter the race. This entry fee will benefit specified non-profit causes. Education, charitable institutions and community-based activities are the most common designees of the entry fees. Local merchants also benefit. Tee shirt and trophy companies are just two types of businesses that will benefit from a local road race. Local restaurants and gasoline stations also benefit because the majority of walkers and runners are from out of town. To be sure, the community hosting this race must sacrifice by closing local roads and having a police presence. What the community gets back, however, far outweighs what is given out. While the five kilometer race is easily the most popular, the race that generates the most business is the 26.2 mile marathon. Even though most of the attention is focused on marathons that take place in Boston, New York and Chicago, the State of Connecticut plays host to at least two annual races, the Greater Hartford Marathon and the Mystic Places (formerly called the East Lyme) Marathon.

The Greater Hartford Marathon

Since 1994, the second Saturday in October has been the date for the Greater Hartford Marathon. The marathon goes through the towns of Hartford, East Hartford and South Windsor. There is also a 13.1 mile half-marathon race, along with a five-kilometer run. Children can participate in a one-kilometer walk/run. Last year, over 5,000 runners and walkers entered these events. Representing forty-five different states, almost sixty percent of the participants were from outside of Connecticut. In addition to the runners, 25,000 spectators lined the streets to witness the events. Marathon officials estimate that more than two million dollars was poured into the local economy that weekend. With such a large proportion of out of state participants, local hotels were booked to near capacity levels. Restaurants reported doing brisk business. Car rental firms had to scurry to keep up with the demand for vehicles. Local retail establishments rang up rising sales as visitors shopped for snacks, clothing articles, souvenir memorabilia, sunblocks and camera film. Movie theaters also did a brisk business. After the race was completed, local restaurants were flooded with hungry racers and spectators alike.

Run Connecticut Run

While two million dollars in revenue came into Hartford that October weekend, the State, area and city received something else that cannot be measured in dollars and cents. The exposure received was immeasurable. People come from out of state to watch or participate and they make an event out of it. This one weekend in October has become a reunion for people who have not seen one another for an entire year. This is evidenced by the fact that since 1994, when the first race was held, the number of runners, spectators and dollars spent have increased every year. National companies come to Hartford to advertise their products and services, and various local charities have reaped the benefits by collecting a higher portion of race revenue.

The success of the Hartford event has prompted the former East Lyme Marathon to become the Mystic Places Marathon. Local businesses are jumping on this as a vehicle of increasing tourism in the southeastern part of the State. The numbers of runners competing is expected to rise from 300 to approximately 5,000. While road races are fun, it is obvious that in addition to promoting physical fitness they also do their small part to promote a healthy economy. ■

TOWN / CITY PROFILE

WILLINGTON

By Noreen Passardi, Economist, DOL

Introduction

The town of Willington is snuggled within the northeast woodlands and is sprawled over 33 square miles of gently sloping terrain. It is located about 60 miles from Boston, 25 from Hartford, and the northern section abuts Interstate 84 at Exits 69 through 71. As every rural New England town, it has its own history, charm and scenic beauty. But only recently have the long time residents been able to joke that they no longer have to go out of town to buy a pound of hamburger.

Economy

Established in 1727, Willington was a quiet agricultural town until the Industrial Revolution. At the time, the Willimantic River became recognized as an important asset and woolen textile mills were built along the banks. The town's first large industry, a glass factory, commenced operation in 1811. With the advent of electric power, the mills eventually became obsolete and land again became predominantly used for agriculture. The past couple of decades have changed that trend again as land has been opened up to residential and commercial development. By 2000, Willington had left behind its agricultural heritage and retail trade was the dominant industry.

Land allocated to residential development lead to the issuance of 179 new housing permits over the 1990 to 2000 decade. Data from the 1990 and 2000 U.S. Censuses further indicates the number of households rose from 2,193 to 2,353. In contrast, the town's population, which reached 6,131 in 1998, ironically fell to less than its 1990 level by the year 2000. The labor force also declined by 344 people over the decade. While out-migration influences both latter statistics, the age distribution of the population influences the size of the labor force. Between 1990 and 2000, the number of residents in the 55 years and older bracket increased from 12.1 to 15.6 percent, evidence that an increasing number of residents may be retired. Nevertheless, the median age of residents was 33 years in both decennial censuses.

Expansion of the commercial land base over the past decade added 136 jobs to this small rural town, a 21 percent increase. Willington employment was at 784 in 2000. Retail trade, which was equal with local government in number of jobs in 1990, took the lead with the addition of 105 jobs. The opening of a truck stop in 1996 off Interstate 84 at Exit 71 brought a Burger King, Dunkin' Donuts, restaurant, gift shop and Days Inn hotel. Recent development near the center of town added a grouping of antique shops. A nearby mini-shopping center provides a grocery store, bank, dry cleaner, video store, liquor store, women's health center, pizza restaurant, and a corner niche with several physicians' offices. Similar to trends in the State and nation, jobs in the services sector increased and jobs in manufacturing decreased over the decade. Some services provided by self-employed residents include cabinet making, locksmithing, dog/cat grooming and boarding, and furniture restoration.

As the table below shows, average annual wages to employees working in town reached $28,344 by 2000, an increase of 35 percent over the decade. The largest wage increases were in the services sector followed by manufacturing, 63.1 and 61.5 percent, respectively. Retail sales increased by more than four times its 1990 level, totaling $49.1 million in 2000.

Outlook

Town officials have been dedicated to keeping the old firms in town while also keeping an eye out for new businesses. As a result, a nice mix of industries comprises the town's business sector. Employment is expected to remain steady in the short term, but opportunities exist for further economic growth. Prime commercial land is available to businesses needing access to Interstate 84 and a strategic location relative to major cities and airports. Residential land or housing awaits prospective residents who want affordable prices, a good education for children, and country living. And for both residents and businesses, the town now has hamburger! ■

Willington Town Trends

Industry	1990			1999			2000		
	Units	Jobs	Wages	Units	Jobs	Wages	Units	Jobs	Wages
Total	96	648	$20,962	111	959	$24,975	110	784	$28,344
Agriculture	3	15	$8,443	4	12	$9,266	5	14	$10,663
Construction	17	68	$28,651	16	97	$39,280	14	70	$32,682
Manufacturing	6	54	$27,052	5	29	$32,344	6	39	$43,701
Trans.,Comm. & Utilities	n	n	n	n	n	n	4	10	$24,486
Wholesale Trade	8	34	$25,755	12	34	$38,207	12	37	$34,876
Retail Trade	22	142	$9,815	21	384	$14,494	20	247	$15,447
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
Services	21	97	$18,375	30	124	$24,011	30	108	$29,965
Federal Government	n	n	n	2	5	$48,899	2	5	$44,099
State Government	2	50	$33,890	3	72	$43,663	3	68	$49,760
Local Government	11	144	$22,589	11	164	$27,754	10	157	$30,400

n = nondisclosable

Economic Indicators \ Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Population	5,979	6,007	6,016	6,021	6,037	6,062	6,085	6,118	6,131	5,962	5,959
Labor Force	3,823	3,811	3,772	3,745	3,724	3,524	3,527	3,513	3,461	3,382	3,479
Employed	3,679	3,625	3,586	3,571	3,576	3,362	3,379	3,393	3,386	3,316	3,427
Unemployed	144	186	186	174	148	162	148	120	75	66	52
Unemployment Rate	3.8	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.0	4.6	4.2	3.4	2.2	2.0	1.5
New Housing Permits	19	10	25	17	22	15	17	12	15	10	17
Retail Sales ($mil.)	11.2	9.6	9.9	9.2	11.4	13.2	16.7	24.3	28.3	39.5	49.1

Ask the *Digest*

By Daniel W. Kennedy, Ph.D., Senior Economist, DOL

What are Business Cycles?

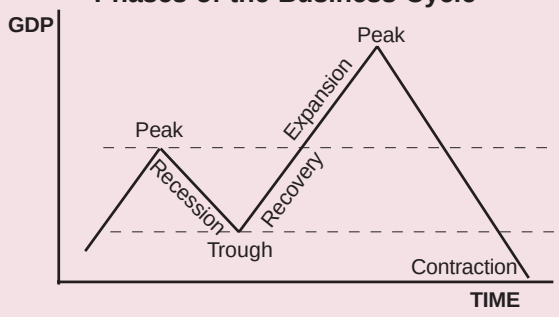
Business cycles are the recurring rises and falls in overall economic activity as reflected in production, employment, profits, prices, wages, and other macroeconomic series. Business cycles are recurring, but nonperiodic, and one cycle must be more than a year, otherwise, it would be considered a seasonal cycle. Business cycles reflect the inability of the marketplace to accommodate smoothly such factors as new technologies, changing needs for occupational skills, shifting markets for new and substitute products, and risks in business investments. Business cycles can also reflect shortages and high prices created by external shocks such as war, cutbacks in oil production by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), bad harvests, and natural disasters.

Actually, cycles exist throughout many aspects of business activity. Some cycles are of short duration such as the two-to-four-year inventory cycle. Others can last for decades, such as those tied to demographics and technology waves. The specific nature of the activity determines the duration of the cycle. Many of the separate activities that drive the various cycles interact and cause or affect macroeconomic cycles of the three-to-four-year variety. Though no two cycles are exactly alike, these three-to-four-year (or longer) cycles display similar tendencies in the aggregate, and it is these cycles that are referred to as *business cycles*. Thus, the business cycle is a consensus of cycles in many specific activities that have a tendency to peak and trough around the same time.

The graph provides a stylized presentation of the business cycle. Six phases of the business cycle are illustrated: *Peak, Recession, Contraction, Trough, Recovery*, and *Expansion*. One complete cycle can be measured from Peak-to-Peak or Trough-to-Trough. The vertical axis in the graph measures *Gross Domestic Product* (GDP), and the horizontal axis measures *Time*, which is interpreted as quarters. Beginning with the peak, the six phases of the business cycle unfold as follows.

The ***Peak*** is the high point of continuous expansion just before the downturn in economic activity. This is followed by a ***Recession*****,** the immediate downturn in economic activity after the *peak* in the business cycle, and represents the downward region of the cycle from the *peak* to the *trough*. If overall activity falls below the lowest level (i.e., trough) of the previous recession (lower horizontal dotted line on the graph), then this more severe decline may be referred to as ***Contraction***. The only time this has occurred in the post-World-War II era was the 1981-82 recession when economic activity fell below the trough of the 1980 recession. As would be expected, the U.S. economy experienced contraction at the beginning of the Great Depression.

Phases of the Business Cycle

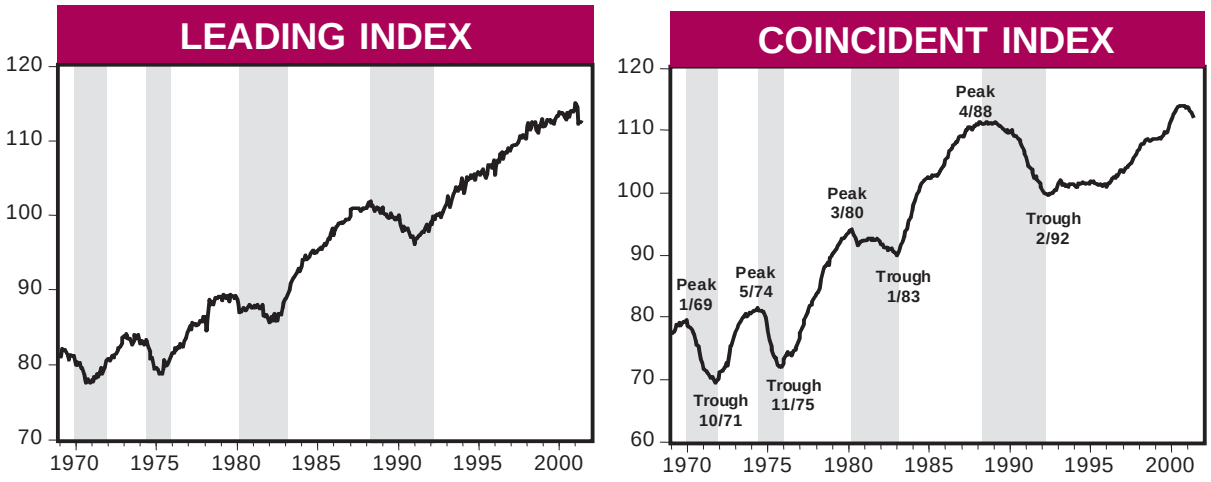


The ***Trough*** is the lowest point of the recession phase of the business cycle just before economic activity turns upward. Once economic activity turns upward, the economy is then in ***Recovery.*** This phase of the business cycle immediately follows the trough, and is characterized by the continuous expansion of economic activity. The economy is in ***Expansion*** when overall activity in the recovery phase exceeds the peak of the previous business cycle (upper horizontal dotted line).

Sometimes during the upward phase of the business cycle, the expanding economy may not be increasing production fast enough to absorb those entering the labor market, and may even result in some of those already employed being laid off. That is, overall production and unemployment rates are both rising. This situation is known as a *growth recession*. If the opposite occurs, that is, if the economy expands beyond the long- run sustainable growth rate for a significant period of time, then this period may be characterized as a *boom*. Booms are usually followed by a recession.

So how do we know when we are in a recession? There may be obvious signs that the economy is in a recession, such as slack business activity and a rising unemployment rate. We may be affected personally, by having our workweeks reduced or even by losing our jobs. But there is also a set of observable measurements of a recession. These measurements provide the criteria for clearly defining dates for the peak and the trough. By common agreement in the economics profession, a private, nonprofit organization, the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER), officially designates national recessions. While various numerical tests are applied to the indicators to assess their direction, ultimately the decision is based on the judgment of the NBER committee. For example, a recession is generally defined as occurring when quarterly Real GDP declines two quarters in a row. However, this is not a fixed rule, and the NBER considers a variety of monthly and quarterly data before making a designation. ■

WE WANT YOUR QUESTIONS!
Please e-mail your questions to dol.econdigest@po.state.ct.us. Thank you!



The distance from peak to trough, indicated by the shaded areas, measures the duration of an employment cycle recession. The vertical scale in both charts is an index with 1992=100.

We Are Not Out of the Woods Yet

The situation in Connecticut is little changed from May of 2001. The CCEA-ECRI Connecticut leading and coincident employment indexes both registered a decline in June on a year-to-year basis. The coincident employment index fell for a third consecutive time on a year-to-year basis from 113.8 a year earlier to 111.9 in June 2001. Contributing to the decline are a higher insured unemployment rate, a higher total unemployment rate and lower total employment. Total nonfarm employment is the sole positive contributor to the index. On a sequential month-to-month basis, this is the fifth consecutive decline since January of this year for the coincident employment index. Moreover, June is the first month since the beginning of this year where all four components of the index are negative contributors from the previous month.

The leading employment index fell from 112.8 in June 2000 to 112.4 in June 2001. This is the fourth consecutive decline for this index on a year-to-year basis. Once again this month, four components of this index contributed to the decline, with a lower Hartford help-wanted advertising index, lower total housing permits, a higher short duration (less than 15 weeks) unemployment rate, and higher initial claims for unemployment insurance. The two positive contributors to this index are higher average weekly hours worked in manufacturing and construction and a lower Moody's Baa corporate bond yield. The revised leading employment index now shows no change from April to May of 2001, rather than a decrease as the original data suggested. The change from May to June of this year is a rather modest decline from 112.5 to 112.4.

Thus, the coincident employment index points to a continuing slowdown in the Connecticut economy. The signal from the leading employment index, however, is more difficult to interpret. After falling from February to April of this year, it was unchanged in May and fell only slightly in June. It is too early to suggest that the leading employment index is forecasting an end to the slowdown in Connecticut in the near future. I believe that this is unlikely without an end to the slowdown in the national economy. The national economy, however, continues to send out mixed signals. For example, real GDP grew at an anemic 0.7 percent (annualized rate) in the second quarter, and the Conference Board's Consumer Confidence Index fell in July after rising the previous two months. On the other hand, new home sales for June, helped by falling mortgage rates, rose by 1.7 percent from May, and the preliminary University of Michigan's Consumer Sentiment Index rose in August. On the inflation front, lead by falling energy prices, the Consumer Price Index fell by 0.3 percent while the Producer Price Index fell by 0.9 percent in July. Against this background, it is widely anticipated that the FOMC will further cut the target Federal Funds rate by at least another 25 basis points when it meets on Tuesday, August 21.

Falling prices and interest rates, together with tax refunds are traditionally strong medicines for an ailing economy. I am hopeful that they will work again this time. ■

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Leading and coincident employment indexes were developed by Pami Dua and Stephen M. Miller, in cooperation with Anirvan Banerji at the Economic Cycle Research Institute. ***Components of Indexes are described in the Technical Notes on page 27.***

July Permits Up 1.3 Percent

Commissioner James F. Abromaitis of the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development (DECD) announced that Connecticut communities authorized 910 new housing units in July 2001, a 1.3 percent increase compared to July of 2000 when 898 units were authorized.

The Department further indicated that the 910 units permitted in July 2001 represent an increase of 14.8 percent from the 793 units permitted in June 2001. The year-to-date permits are down by 1.9 percent, from 5,546 through July 2000, to 5,439 through July 2001.

Hartford Labor Market Area (LMA) recorded the largest gain of new authorized units (88) compared to a year ago. Danbury LMA experienced the largest percentage increase (77.4%) from 62 units in July 2000 to 110 units in July 2001. Danbury led all Connecticut communities with 38 units, followed by West Hartford with 36 and Glastonbury with 29. From a county perspective, Hartford County demonstrated the largest gain (85 units) and highest percentage gain (55.2%) of new authorized units from a year ago.■

See data tables on pages 23 and 26.

Industry Clusters

Legislature, Governor Advance Cluster Initiatives

During the 2001 legislative session, acting on recommendations put forth by the Governor's Council on Economic Competitiveness and Technology, the General Assembly and Governor enacted measures and provided funding to expand Connecticut's industry clusters. This support will enable Connecticut to add $20 million over the next two years to the Bioscience Facilities Fund which finances laboratory space, create a Bioscience Office within DECD, and establish a Bioscience Ambassador position to advise the DECD Commissioner. Funding is also provided to market the State as a bioscience and information technology (IT)/e-business "hot spot."

Separately, a 15-member Connecticut Transportation Strategy Board was established and $30 million set aside for priority transportation projects. Simultaneously a seven-member board of directors for Bradley International Airport was, in partnership with the Department of Transportation, strategic to develop goals, approve a master plan and budgets, and identify development opportunities to fully leverage Bradley's potential.

Elsewhere, a "Digital Compact" of IT companies and policy organizations will oversee implementation of IT initiatives supported by a "Digital Strategic Fund." Pilot programs will also be supported offering internships, co-ops, and the development of skill standards and IT assessment exams. Finally, the DECD's Connecticut Film, Video and Media Office will receive $400,000 in this and future fiscal years to attract filmmakers and production companies.

GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(Seasonally adjusted)	2Q 2001	2Q 2000	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	1Q 2001
Employment Indexes (1992=100)*					
Leading	112.5	113.1	-0.6	-0.5	113.9
Coincident	112.4	113.5	-1.1	-1.0	113.6
General Drift Indicator (1986=100)*					
Leading	NA	NA			NA
Coincident	NA	NA			NA
Business Barometer (1992=100)**	118.8	117.1	1.7	1.5	118.8
Business Climate Index***	58.0	62.1	-4.1	-6.6	63.7

*Sources: *The Connecticut Economy, Connecticut Center for Economic Analysis, University of Connecticut*
***People's Bank ***Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development*

The Connecticut Economy's **General Drift Indicators** are composite measures of the four-quarter change in three coincident (Connecticut Manufacturing Production Index, nonfarm employment, and real personal income) and four leading (housing permits, manufacturing average weekly hours, Hartford help-wanted advertising, and initial unemployment claims) economic variables, and are indexed so 1986 = 100.

The **People's Bank Business Barometer** is a measure of overall economic growth in the state of Connecticut that is derived from non-manufacturing employment, real disposable personal income, and manufacturing production. The index is calculated by DataCore Partners, Inc for People's Bank.

The **Connecticut Business Climate Index** assesses the current economic conditions and the future expectations of the business community in the State. The Index has a maximum score of 100, meaning that all businesses in the State are completely confident with the current economic conditions and in the future of the economy and job market.

Total nonfarm employment decreased slightly by 200 over the year.

EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION

(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)	JUL 2001	JUL 2000	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JUN 2001
TOTAL NONFARM	1,699.2	1,699.4	-0.2	0.0	1,700.4
Private Sector	1,457.1	1,457.3	-0.2	0.0	1,456.4
Construction and Mining	66.4	65.5	0.9	1.4	67.5
Manufacturing	257.9	263.5	-5.6	-2.1	256.8
Transportation, Public Utilities	80.3	79.1	1.2	1.5	79.9
Wholesale, Retail Trade	367.3	366.4	0.9	0.2	367.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	142.3	141.8	0.5	0.4	142.1
Services	542.9	541.0	1.9	0.4	542.7
Government	242.1	242.1	0.0	0.0	244.0

Source: Connecticut Department of Labor

The unemployment rate rose as the labor force fell over the month.

UNEMPLOYMENT

(Seasonally adjusted)	JUL 2001	JUL 2000	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JUN 2001
Unemployment Rate, resident (%)*	3.2	2.2	1.0	---	3.0
Labor Force, resident (000s)*	1,712.2	1,753.3	-41.1	-2.3	1,721.5
Employed (000s)*	1,656.6	1,715.2	-58.6	-3.4	1,669.5
Unemployed (000s)*	55.6	38.2	17.4	45.5	52.0
Average Weekly Initial Claims	5,232	3,262	1,970	60.4	4,627
Help Wanted Index -- Htfd. (1987=100)	26	32	-6	-18.8	21
Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%)	2.44	1.81	0.63	---	2.36

Sources: Connecticut Department of Labor; The Conference Board
**Due to the expansion of the Current Population Survey sample, estimates for June 2001 and later are not fully comparable with those of earlier periods.*

Production worker weekly earnings and output increased over the year.

MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

(Not seasonally adjusted)	JUL 2001	JUL 2000	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JUN 2001	MAY 2001
Average Weekly Hours	42.3	42.1	0.2	0.5	42.5	--
Average Hourly Earnings	$16.23	$15.66	$0.57	3.6	$16.12	--
Average Weekly Earnings	686.53	659.29	$27.24	4.1	$685.10	--
CT Mfg. Production Index (1986=100)*	113.9	111.2	2.7	2.4	113.4	121.3
Production Worker Hours (000s)	5,964	6,217	-253	-4.1	6,111	--
Industrial Electricity Sales (mil kWh)**	480	468	12.0	2.6	516	520

Sources: Connecticut Department of Labor; U.S. Department of Energy
**Seasonally adjusted.*
***Latest two months are forecasted.*

Personal income for fourth quarter 2001 is forecasted to increase 6.1 percent from a year earlier.

INCOME

(Seasonally adjusted) (Annualized; $ Millions)	4Q* 2001	4Q 2000	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	3Q* 2001
Personal Income	$149,380	$140,825	$8,555	6.1	$147,172
UI Covered Wages	$77,405	$76,515	$890	1.2	$79,156

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis: July 2001 release
**Forecasted by Connecticut Department of Labor*

BUSINESS ACTIVITY

Merchandise exports rose 15.7 percent through June to 4.43 billion from a year ago.

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y % CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	YEAR TO DATE PRIOR	% CHG
New Housing Permits	JUL 2001	910	1.3	5,439	5,546	-1.9
Electricity Sales (mil kWh)	MAY 2001	2,360	2.9	12,717	12,160	4.6
Retail Sales (Bil. $)	APR 2001	3.00	0.0	12.12	12.56	-3.5
Construction Contracts Index (1980=100)	JUN 2001	329.2	4.4	---	---	---
New Auto Registrations	JUL 2001	13,038	-37.0	135,865	148,280	-8.4
Air Cargo Tons	JUL 2001	7,623	-26.6	75,439	78,854	-4.3
Exports (Bil. $)	2Q 2001	2.17	10.7	4.43	3.83	15.7

Sources: Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development; U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration; Connecticut Department of Revenue Services; F.W. Dodge; Connecticut Department of Motor Vehicles; Connecticut Department of Transportation, Bureau of Aviation and Ports

BUSINESS STARTS AND TERMINATIONS

Net business formation, as measured by starts minus stops registered with the Secretary of the State, was down 11.5 percent to 10,463 for the year to date.

	MO/QTR	LEVEL	Y/Y % CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	YEAR TO DATE PRIOR	% CHG
STARTS						
Secretary of the State	JUL 2001	1,747	3.3	13,913	14,457	-3.8
Department of Labor*	1Q 2001	2,698	-13.7	2,698	3,126	-13.7
TERMINATIONS						
Secretary of the State	JUL 2001	448	43.1	3,450	2,639	30.7
Department of Labor*	1Q 2001	936	-42.4	936	1,624	-42.4

Sources: Connecticut Secretary of the State; Connecticut Department of Labor
** Revised methodology applied back to 1996; 3-months total*

STATE REVENUES

Overall tax revenues were down 0.9 percent, while the gaming payments revenue rose 1.4 percent.

(Millions of dollars)	JUL 2001	JUL 2000	% CHG	FISCAL YEAR TOTALS 2001-02	2000-01	% CHG
TOTAL ALL REVENUES*	54.4	54.9	-0.9	54.4	54.9	-0.9
Corporate Tax	25.3	19.6	29.1	25.3	19.6	29.1
Personal Income Tax	18.2	13.2	37.9	18.2	13.2	37.9
Real Estate Conv. Tax	12.2	11.0	10.9	12.2	11.0	10.9
Sales & Use Tax	3.0	2.6	15.4	3.0	2.6	15.4
Indian Gaming Payments**	31.5	31.1	1.4	31.5	31.1	1.4

Sources: Connecticut Department of Revenue Services; Division of Special Revenue
**Includes all sources of revenue; Only selected sources are displayed; Most July receipts are credited to the prior fiscal year and are not shown. **See page 23 for explanation.*

TOURISM AND TRAVEL

Year-to-date gaming slot revenue increased 3.2 percent.

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y % CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	YEAR TO DATE PRIOR	% CHG
Info Center Visitors	JUL 2001	111,313	8.3	341,773	319,040	7.1
Major Attraction Visitors	JUL 2001	296,885	-7.7	1,053,689	1,212,359	-13.1
Air Passenger Count	JUL 2001	672,770	1.5	4,294,853	4,261,753	0.8
Indian Gaming Slots (Mil.$)*	JUL 2001	1,576	1.2	9,716	9,414	3.2
Travel and Tourism Index**	1Q 2001	---	-3.4	---	---	---

Sources: Connecticut Department of Transportation, Bureau of Aviation and Ports; Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development; Connecticut Lodging & Attractions Association; Division of Special Revenue
**See page 27 for explanation*
***The Connecticut Economy, Connecticut Center for Economic Analysis, University of Connecticut*

Compensation costs for the nation rose 4.0 percent over the year, while the Northeast's increased by 4.1 percent.

EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX

	Seasonally Adjusted			Not Seasonally Adjusted		
Private Industry Workers	**JUN**	**MAR**	**3-Mo**	**JUN**	**JUN**	**12-Mo**
(June 1989=100)	**2001**	**2001**	**% Chg**	**2001**	**2000**	**% Chg**
UNITED STATES TOTAL	154.2	152.7	1.0	154.5	148.5	4.0
Wages and Salaries	150.9	149.5	0.9	150.9	145.4	3.8
Benefit Costs	162.5	161.0	0.9	163.2	155.7	4.8
NORTHEAST TOTAL	---	---	---	153.7	147.6	4.1
Wages and Salaries	---	---	---	149.2	143.7	3.8

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

The July U.S. inflation rate was 2.7 percent, while the U.S. and New England consumer confidence decreased 18.5 and 14.9 percent, respectively.

CONSUMER NEWS

			% CHANGE	
(Not seasonally adjusted)	**MO/QTR**	**LEVEL**	**Y/Y**	**P/P***
CONSUMER PRICES				
Connecticut**	4Q 2000	---	4.3	---
CPI-U (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	JUL 2001	177.5	2.7	-0.3
Purchasing Power of $ (1982-84=$1.00)	JUL 2001	$0.563	-2.6	0.3
Northeast Region	JUL 2001	185	2.9	-0.2
NY-Northern NJ-Long Island	JUL 2001	187.8	2.7	-0.3
Boston-Brockton-Nashua***	JUL 2001	192.1	4.9	0.6
CPI-W (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	JUL 2001	173.8	2.6	-0.5
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE (1985=100)				
Connecticut**	JAN 2001	114.9	-17.5	-18.1
New England	JUL 2001	115.2	-14.9	-3.8
U.S.	JUL 2001	116.5	-18.5	-1.2

Sources: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; The Conference Board
**Change over prior monthly or quarterly period*
***The Connecticut Economy, Connecticut Center for Economic Analysis, University of Connecticut*
****The Boston CPI can be used as a proxy for New England and is measured every other month.*

All interest rates were uniformly lower than a year ago, including a 7.13 percent 30-year conventional mortgage rate.

INTEREST RATES

	JUL	**JUN**	**JUL**
(Percent)	**2001**	**2001**	**2000**
Prime	6.75	6.98	9.50
Federal Funds	3.77	3.97	6.54
3 Month Treasury Bill	3.51	3.49	5.96
6 Month Treasury Bill	3.45	3.45	6.00
1 Year Treasury Bill	3.62	3.58	6.08
3 Year Treasury Note	4.31	4.35	6.28
5 Year Treasury Note	4.76	4.81	6.18
7 Year Treasury Note	5.06	5.14	6.22
10 Year Treasury Note	5.24	5.28	6.05
30 Year Teasury Bond	5.61	5.67	5.85
Conventional Mortgage	7.13	7.16	8.15

Sources: Federal Reserve; Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

Maine led the region with the strongest job growth over the year.

(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)	JUL 2001	JUL 2000	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JUN 2001
Connecticut	1,699.2	1,699.4	-0.2	0.0	1,700.4
Maine	614.8	608.4	6.4	1.1	610.2
Massachusetts	3,365.4	3,331.1	34.3	1.0	3,368.7
New Hampshire	624.5	622.6	1.9	0.3	626.2
New Jersey	4,018.7	3,999.7	19.0	0.5	4,022.5
New York	8,717.7	8,654.8	62.9	0.7	8,722.2
Pennsylvania	5,726.9	5,718.0	8.9	0.2	5,729.4
Rhode Island	479.7	478.1	1.6	0.3	479.2
Vermont	299.3	298.4	0.9	0.3	299.9
United States	132,395.0	131,899.0	496.0	0.4	132,437.0

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

LABOR FORCE*

Six out of the nine states in the region posted decreases in the labor force from a month ago.

(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)	JUL 2001	JUL 2000	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JUN 2001
Connecticut	1,712.2	1,753.3	-41.1	-2.3	1,721.5
Maine	681.6	688.3	-6.7	-1.0	678.9
Massachusetts	3,366.0	3,222.7	143.3	4.4	3,350.0
New Hampshire	700.7	687.2	13.5	2.0	698.6
New Jersey	4,229.2	4,166.9	62.3	1.5	4,246.3
New York	8,914.5	8,937.8	-23.3	-0.3	8,931.8
Pennsylvania	6,080.0	5,964.5	115.5	1.9	6,103.1
Rhode Island	509.1	504.1	5.0	1.0	511.7
Vermont	344.2	328.1	16.1	4.9	344.8
United States	141,774.0	140,546.0	1,228.0	0.9	141,354.0

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

**Due to the expansion of the Current Population Survey sample, estimates for June 2001 and later are not fully comparable with those of earlier periods.*

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES*

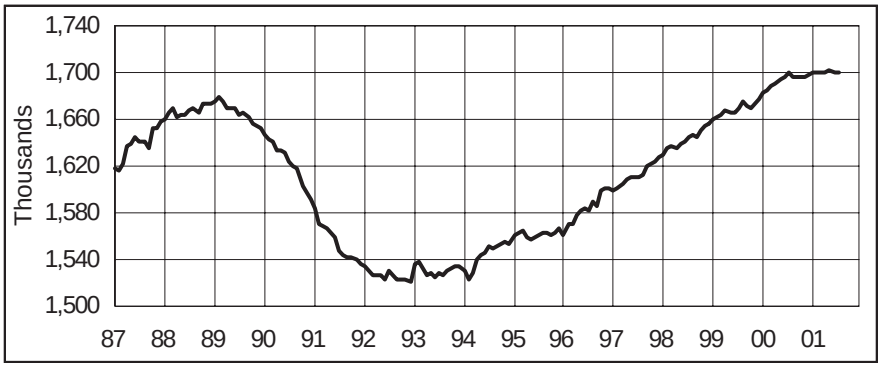
Connecticut posted the lowest July unemployment rate in the region.

(Seasonally adjusted)	JUL 2001	JUL 2000	CHANGE	JUN 2001
Connecticut	3.2	2.2	1.0	3.0
Maine	3.8	3.4	0.4	3.5
Massachusetts	3.8	2.7	1.1	3.4
New Hampshire	3.4	3.0	0.4	2.9
New Jersey	4.0	3.7	0.3	4.5
New York	4.4	4.4	0.0	4.4
Pennsylvania	4.5	4.2	0.3	4.8
Rhode Island	5.3	4.2	1.1	5.0
Vermont	3.3	3.0	0.3	3.1
United States	4.5	4.0	0.5	4.5

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

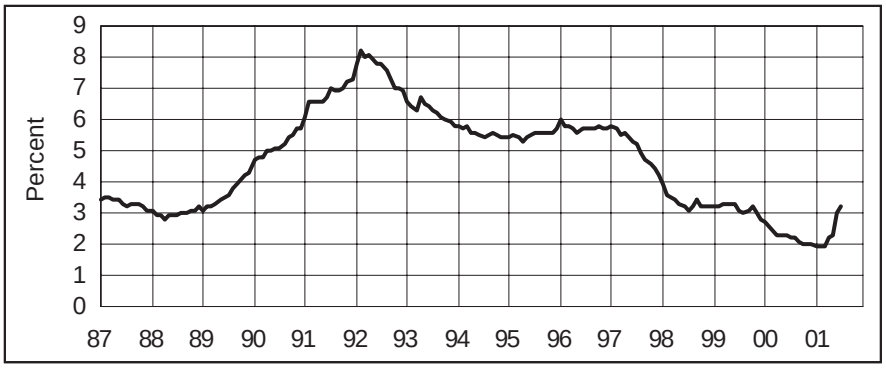
**Due to the expansion of the Current Population Survey sample, estimates for June 2001 and later are not fully comparable with those of earlier periods.*

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



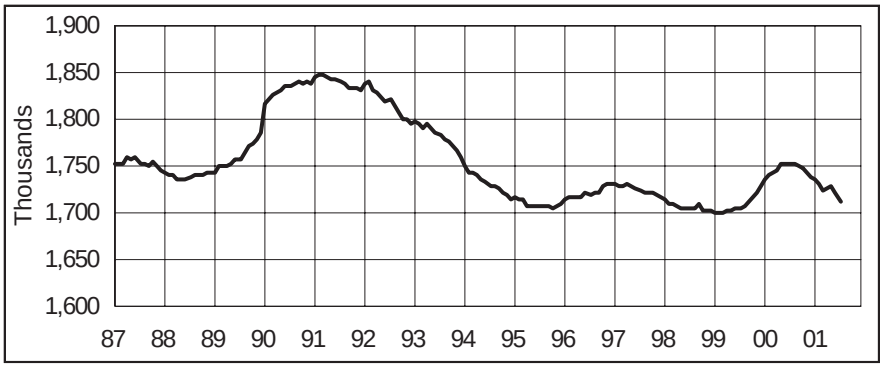
Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	1,659.7	1,683.5	1,699.8
Feb	1,661.6	1,683.9	1,700.7
Mar	1,663.0	1,688.1	1,699.6
Apr	1,666.7	1,690.2	1,700.8
May	1,665.2	1,695.2	1,701.8
Jun	1,666.6	1,696.4	1,700.4
Jul	1,669.9	1,699.4	1,699.2
Aug	1,676.0	1,696.4	
Sep	1,671.3	1,696.0	
Oct	1,670.3	1,696.3	
Nov	1,673.6	1,695.9	
Dec	1,677.6	1,697.5	

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE* *(Seasonally adjusted)*



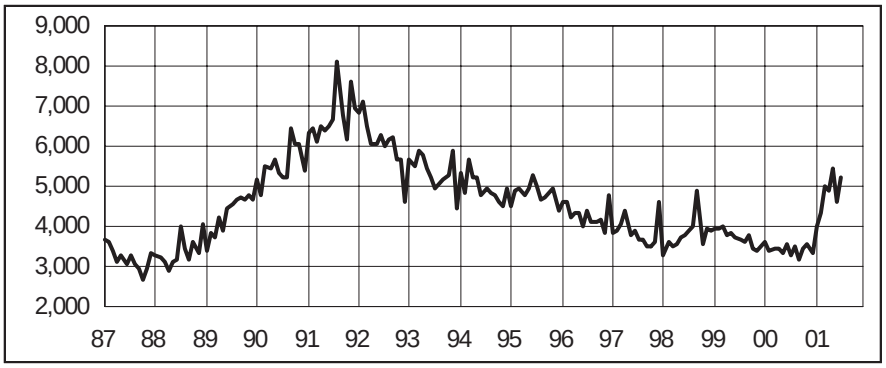
Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	3.2	2.7	1.9
Feb	3.2	2.6	1.9
Mar	3.3	2.4	1.9
Apr	3.3	2.3	2.2
May	3.3	2.3	2.3
Jun	3.3	2.3	3.0
Jul	3.1	2.2	3.2
Aug	3.0	2.2	
Sep	3.1	2.1	
Oct	3.2	2.0	
Nov	3.0	2.0	
Dec	2.8	2.0	

LABOR FORCE* *(Seasonally adjusted)*



Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	1,701.1	1,735.0	1,735.6
Feb	1,699.5	1,740.8	1,730.1
Mar	1,700.8	1,743.6	1,724.8
Apr	1,701.9	1,746.2	1,727.2
May	1,701.3	1,751.3	1,729.2
Jun	1,703.6	1,753.0	1,721.5
Jul	1,704.6	1,753.3	1,712.2
Aug	1,707.4	1,752.9	
Sep	1,712.5	1,750.4	
Oct	1,717.7	1,748.2	
Nov	1,722.4	1,743.8	
Dec	1,728.2	1,738.4	

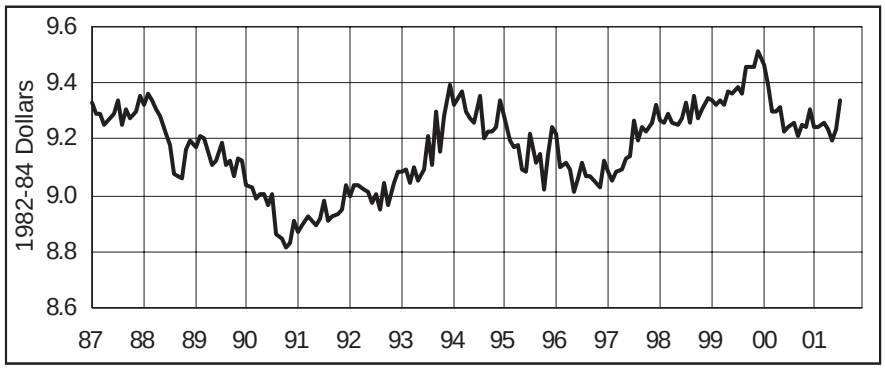
AVERAGE WEEKLY INITIAL CLAIMS *(Seasonally adjusted)*



Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	3,956	3,600	3,981
Feb	3,948	3,383	4,353
Mar	3,998	3,421	5,021
Apr	3,799	3,472	4,893
May	3,830	3,331	5,428
Jun	3,704	3,530	4,627
Jul	3,646	3,262	5,232
Aug	3,593	3,501	
Sep	3,755	3,160	
Oct	3,435	3,419	
Nov	3,394	3,539	
Dec	3,479	3,324	

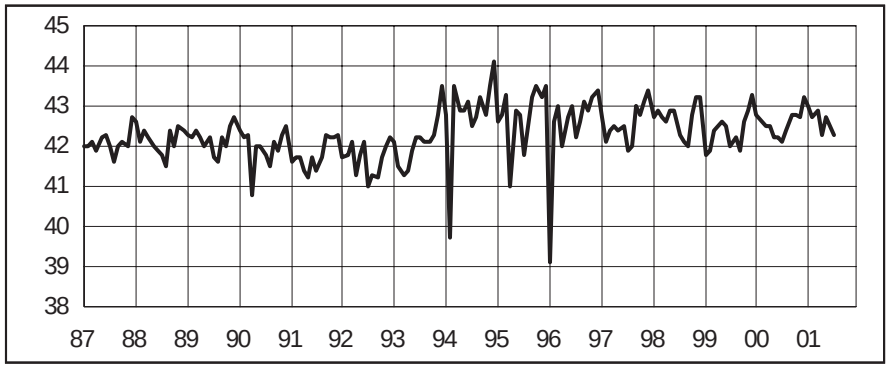
**Due to the expansion of the Current Population Survey sample, estimates for June 2001 and later are not fully comparable with those of earlier periods.*

REAL AVG MANUFACTURING HOURLY EARNINGS *(Not seasonally adjusted)*



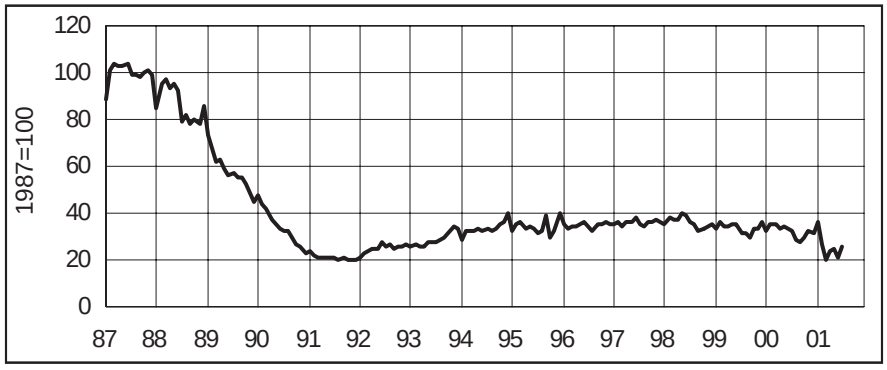
Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	$9.34	$9.47	$9.24
Feb	9.32	9.39	9.24
Mar	9.34	9.30	9.26
Apr	9.32	9.30	9.23
May	9.37	9.31	9.19
Jun	9.36	9.23	9.23
Jul	9.39	9.24	9.34
Aug	9.36	9.26	
Sep	9.46	9.21	
Oct	9.45	9.25	
Nov	9.45	9.24	
Dec	9.51	9.30	

AVG MANUFACTURING WEEKLY HOURS *(Not seasonally adjusted)*



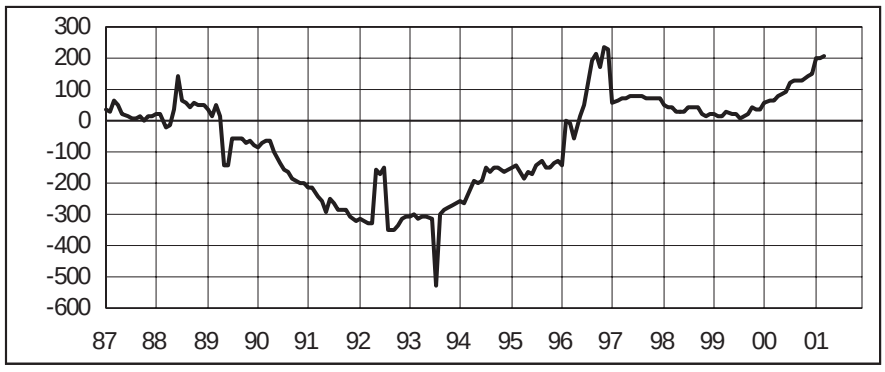
Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	41.8	42.8	43.0
Feb	41.9	42.6	42.7
Mar	42.4	42.5	42.9
Apr	42.5	42.5	42.3
May	42.6	42.2	42.7
Jun	42.5	42.2	42.5
Jul	42.0	42.1	42.3
Aug	42.2	42.4	
Sep	41.9	42.8	
Oct	42.6	42.8	
Nov	42.9	42.7	
Dec	43.3	43.2	

HARTFORD HELP WANTED INDEX *(Seasonally adjusted)*



Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	33	32	36
Feb	36	35	27
Mar	34	35	20
Apr	34	33	24
May	35	34	25
Jun	35	33	21
Jul	31	32	26
Aug	31	29	
Sep	30	28	
Oct	33	30	
Nov	33	32	
Dec	36	31	

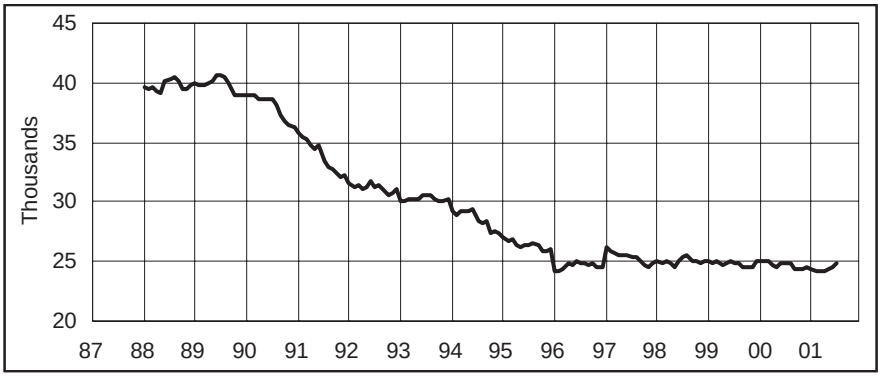
DOL NET BUSINESS STARTS *(12-month moving average)**



Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	22	57	202
Feb	15	66	203
Mar	17	66	210
Apr	28	78	
May	21	88	
Jun	25	96	
Jul	8	123	
Aug	16	127	
Sep	24	126	
Oct	40	129	
Nov	35	142	
Dec	34	151	

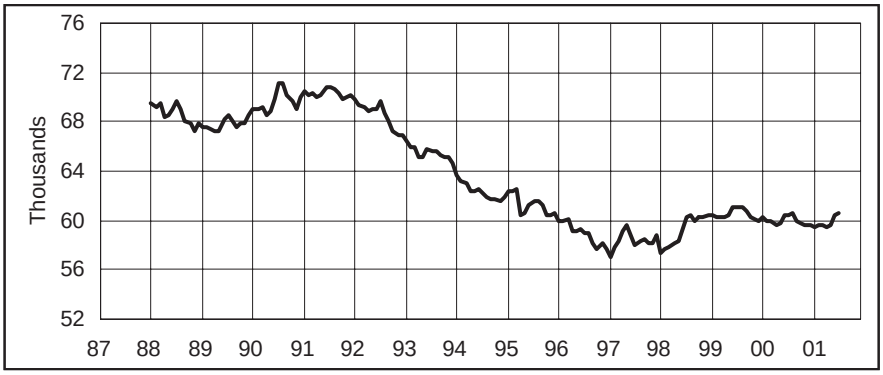
**New series began in 1996; prior years are not directly comparable*

DEPOSITORY BANKING (SIC 60) EMPLOYMENT *(Not seasonally adjusted)*



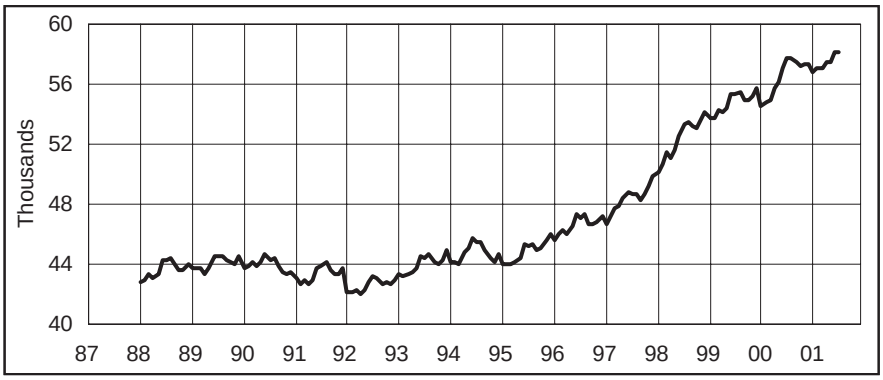
Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	25.1	25.0	24.3
Feb	24.9	25.0	24.2
Mar	25.0	25.0	24.2
Apr	24.7	24.7	24.2
May	24.8	24.6	24.3
Jun	25.0	24.8	24.6
Jul	24.9	24.9	24.8
Aug	24.8	24.8	
Sep	24.5	24.4	
Oct	24.6	24.4	
Nov	24.6	24.4	
Dec	25.1	24.5	

INSURANCE CARRIERS (SIC 63) EMPLOYMENT *(Not seasonally adjusted)*



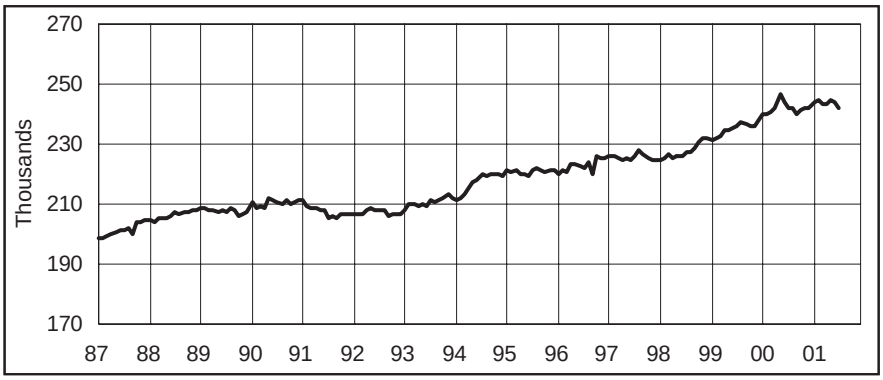
Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	60.4	60.3	59.5
Feb	60.3	59.9	59.6
Mar	60.2	60.0	59.7
Apr	60.3	59.7	59.5
May	60.4	59.8	59.6
Jun	61.1	60.4	60.4
Jul	61.1	60.5	60.6
Aug	61.1	60.6	
Sep	60.7	59.9	
Oct	60.2	59.8	
Nov	60.1	59.7	
Dec	60.0	59.6	

OTHER FIN., INS., REAL EST. EMPLOYMENT *(Not seasonally adjusted)*



Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	53.7	54.5	56.8
Feb	53.8	54.8	57.0
Mar	54.2	55.0	57.1
Apr	54.2	55.7	57.5
May	54.4	56.1	57.5
Jun	55.3	57.1	58.1
Jul	55.4	57.7	58.2
Aug	55.4	57.8	
Sep	55.0	57.5	
Oct	54.9	57.2	
Nov	55.2	57.3	
Dec	55.7	57.4	

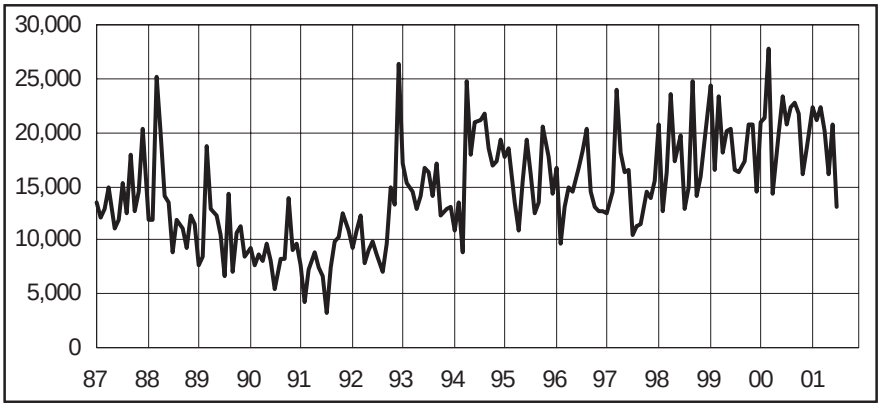
GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT* *(Seasonally adjusted)*



**Includes Indian tribal government employment*

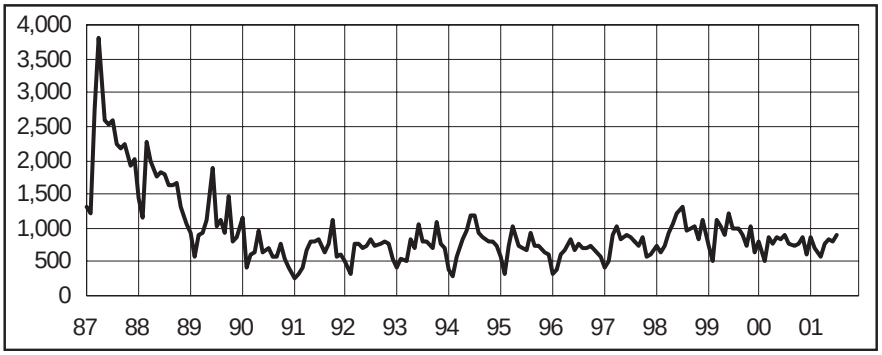
Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	231.4	240.1	244.0
Feb	232.0	240.0	244.6
Mar	232.9	241.0	243.1
Apr	234.8	241.8	243.4
May	234.9	246.9	244.7
Jun	235.5	244.2	244.0
Jul	236.0	242.1	242.1
Aug	237.2	242.3	
Sep	236.4	240.1	
Oct	236.3	241.6	
Nov	236.3	241.9	
Dec	237.8	241.7	

NEW AUTO REGISTRATIONS PROCESSED *(Not seasonally adjusted)*



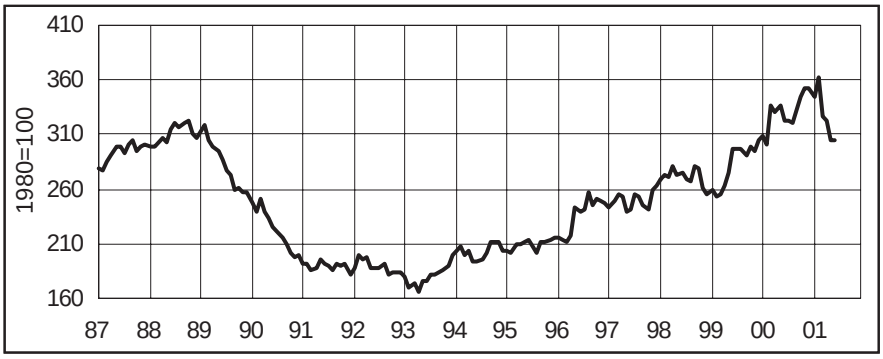
Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	24,372	20,875	22,418
Feb	16,524	21,245	21,096
Mar	23,425	27,856	22,374
Apr	18,173	14,285	20,171
May	20,089	19,956	16,121
Jun	20,254	23,356	20,647
Jul	16,596	20,707	13,038
Aug	16,219	22,249	
Sep	17,331	22,784	
Oct	20,729	21,841	
Nov	20,666	16,117	
Dec	14,517	18,508	

NEW HOUSING PERMITS *(Not seasonally adjusted)*



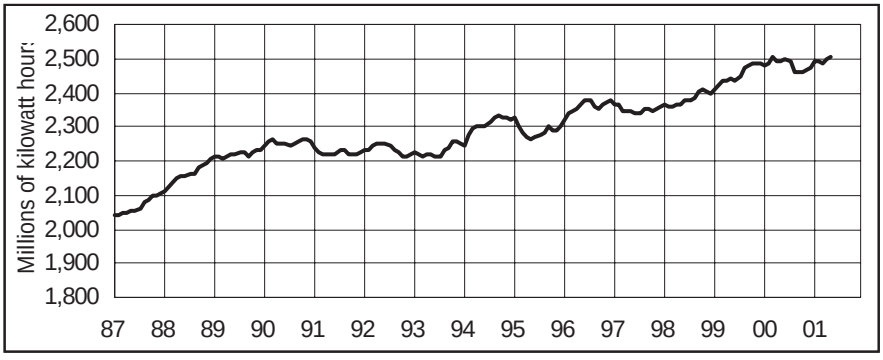
Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	749	803	849
Feb	518	508	706
Mar	1,105	859	561
Apr	1,026	771	779
May	886	863	841
Jun	1,230	844	793
Jul	977	898	910
Aug	991	777	
Sep	894	751	
Oct	747	776	
Nov	1,023	863	
Dec	648	598	

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDEX *(12-month moving average)*



Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	258.2	308.7	344.4
Feb	254.2	301.5	362.8
Mar	255.4	336.2	327.6
Apr	262.7	330.2	322.2
May	274.7	337.4	303.9
Jun	296.4	323.2	303.9
Jul	297.6	323.2	
Aug	296.7	321.5	
Sep	291.3	331.6	
Oct	298.6	344.7	
Nov	294.6	353.4	
Dec	304.4	352.8	

ELECTRICITY SALES *(12-month moving average)*



Month	1999	2000	2001
Jan	2,412	2,480	2,493
Feb	2,425	2,488	2,492
Mar	2,432	2,502	2,487
Apr	2,438	2,502	2,502
May	2,438	2,503	2,506
Jun	2,436	2,510	
Jul	2,450	2,506	
Aug	2,476	2,473	
Sep	2,477	2,472	
Oct	2,483	2,473	
Nov	2,487	2,478	
Dec	2,488	2,486	

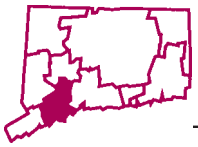
CONNECTICUT

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	JUL 2001	JUL 2000	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JUN 2001
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**1,694,100**	**1,694,600**	**-500**	**0.0**	**1,714,900**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**326,000**	**330,700**	**-4,700**	**-1.4**	**328,900**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**70,500**	**69,600**	**900**	**1.3**	**70,700**
MANUFACTURING	**255,500**	**261,100**	**-5,600**	**-2.1**	**258,200**
Durable	**178,300**	**181,700**	**-3,400**	**-1.9**	**179,700**
Lumber & Furniture	5,800	6,100	-300	-4.9	5,900
Stone, Clay & Glass	3,000	3,000	0	0.0	2,900
Primary Metals	8,700	9,200	-500	-5.4	8,800
Fabricated Metals	32,100	33,300	-1,200	-3.6	33,000
Machinery & Computer Equipment	31,500	32,500	-1,000	-3.1	31,900
Electronic & Electrical Equipment	26,800	27,000	-200	-0.7	27,300
Transportation Equipment	45,700	45,300	400	0.9	45,200
Instruments	18,700	19,300	-600	-3.1	18,700
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	6,000	6,000	0	0.0	6,000
Nondurable	**77,200**	**79,400**	**-2,200**	**-2.8**	**78,500**
Food	7,500	7,900	-400	-5.1	7,600
Textiles	1,700	2,000	-300	-15.0	2,000
Apparel	2,800	3,000	-200	-6.7	2,800
Paper	7,500	7,800	-300	-3.8	7,500
Printing & Publishing	23,200	23,900	-700	-2.9	23,500
Chemicals	22,500	22,800	-300	-1.3	22,900
Rubber & Plastics	10,300	10,300	0	0.0	10,300
Other Nondurable Manufacturing	1,700	1,700	0	0.0	1,900
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**1,368,100**	**1,363,900**	**4,200**	**0.3**	**1,386,000**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**78,800**	**77,600**	**1,200**	**1.5**	**80,500**
Transportation	45,600	44,500	1,100	2.5	47,200
Motor Freight & Warehousing	12,500	12,400	100	0.8	12,600
Other Transportation	33,100	32,100	1,000	3.1	34,600
Communications	20,600	20,300	300	1.5	20,800
Utilities	12,600	12,800	-200	-1.6	12,500
TRADE	**367,500**	**366,700**	**800**	**0.2**	**370,200**
Wholesale	81,900	83,800	-1,900	-2.3	82,200
Retail	285,600	282,900	2,700	1.0	288,000
General Merchandise	26,100	27,700	-1,600	-5.8	26,600
Food Stores	52,000	51,800	200	0.4	52,200
Auto Dealers & Gas Stations	27,600	27,700	-100	-0.4	27,700
Restaurants	83,500	82,500	1,000	1.2	84,500
Other Retail Trade	96,400	93,200	3,200	3.4	97,000
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	**143,600**	**143,100**	**500**	**0.3**	**143,100**
Finance	54,000	53,800	200	0.4	53,700
Banking	24,800	24,900	-100	-0.4	24,600
Securities	15,500	15,200	300	2.0	15,500
Insurance	72,100	72,000	100	0.1	71,800
Insurance Carriers	60,600	60,500	100	0.2	60,400
Real Estate	17,600	17,200	400	2.3	17,600
SERVICES	**550,000**	**548,000**	**2,000**	**0.4**	**548,700**
Hotels & Lodging Places	13,000	12,900	100	0.8	12,300
Personal Services	17,700	17,500	200	1.1	17,800
Business Services	118,100	120,300	-2,200	-1.8	119,500
Health Services	159,600	158,000	1,600	1.0	159,600
Legal & Engineering Services	55,000	54,900	100	0.2	54,900
Educational Services	41,100	41,400	-300	-0.7	42,300
Other Services	145,500	143,000	2,500	1.7	142,300
GOVERNMENT	**228,200**	**228,500**	**-300**	**-0.1**	**243,500**
Federal	22,200	25,000	-2,800	-11.2	22,200
**State, Local & Other Government	206,000	203,500	2,500	1.2	221,300

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2000.
**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes. **Includes Indian tribal government employment.*

BRIDGEPORT LMA

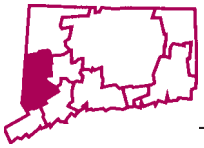


Not Seasonally Adjusted

	JUL 2001	JUL 2000	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JUN 2001
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**184,000**	**186,600**	**-2,600**	**-1.4**	**186,300**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**43,500**	**43,500**	**0**	**0.0**	**43,900**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**7,500**	**7,300**	**200**	**2.7**	**7,500**
MANUFACTURING	**36,000**	**36,200**	**-200**	**-0.6**	**36,400**
Durable Goods	28,700	29,000	-300	-1.0	29,100
Fabricated Metals	4,100	4,300	-200	-4.7	4,200
Industrial Machinery	5,900	5,900	0	0.0	6,000
Electronic Equipment	5,400	5,400	0	0.0	5,500
Nondurable Goods	7,300	7,200	100	1.4	7,300
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**140,500**	**143,100**	**-2,600**	**-1.8**	**142,400**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**7,600**	**7,500**	**100**	**1.3**	**7,800**
TRADE	**41,600**	**42,300**	**-700**	**-1.7**	**41,800**
Wholesale	9,400	9,900	-500	-5.1	9,300
Retail	32,200	32,400	-200	-0.6	32,500
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	**13,300**	**12,700**	**600**	**4.7**	**13,400**
SERVICES	**58,000**	**60,500**	**-2,500**	**-4.1**	**58,200**
Business Services	12,100	13,700	-1,600	-11.7	12,200
Health Services	20,900	20,900	0	0.0	20,900
GOVERNMENT	**20,000**	**20,100**	**-100**	**-0.5**	**21,200**
Federal	2,000	2,300	-300	-13.0	2,100
State & Local	18,000	17,800	200	1.1	19,100

For further information on the Bridgeport Labor Market Area contact Arthur Famiglietti at (860) 263-6297.

DANBURY LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

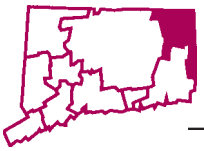
	JUL 2001	JUL 2000	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JUN 2001
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**89,200**	**89,400**	**-200**	**-0.2**	**90,400**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**23,100**	**23,100**	**0**	**0.0**	**23,200**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**4,500**	**4,300**	**200**	**4.7**	**4,400**
MANUFACTURING	**18,600**	**18,800**	**-200**	**-1.1**	**18,800**
Durable Goods	10,300	10,400	-100	-1.0	10,300
Machinery & Electric Equipment	5,300	5,400	-100	-1.9	5,300
Instruments & Related	2,800	2,800	0	0.0	2,800
Nondurable Goods	8,300	8,400	-100	-1.2	8,500
Chemicals	3,600	3,600	0	0.0	3,700
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**66,100**	**66,300**	**-200**	**-0.3**	**67,200**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**2,800**	**2,800**	**0**	**0.0**	**2,800**
TRADE	**21,000**	**21,500**	**-500**	**-2.3**	**21,000**
Wholesale	3,000	3,100	-100	-3.2	2,900
Retail	18,000	18,400	-400	-2.2	18,100
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	**6,100**	**5,700**	**400**	**7.0**	**6,100**
SERVICES	**26,700**	**26,800**	**-100**	**-0.4**	**26,600**
GOVERNMENT	**9,500**	**9,500**	**0**	**0.0**	**10,700**
Federal	800	900	-100	-11.1	800
State & Local	8,700	8,600	100	1.2	9,900

For further information on the Danbury Labor Market Area contact Arthur Famiglietti at (860) 263-6297.

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2000.

**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes.*

DANIELSON LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	JUL 2001	JUL 2000	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JUN 2001
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**21,300**	**21,700**	**-400**	**-1.8**	**21,700**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**6,300**	**6,600**	**-300**	**-4.5**	**6,500**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**1,000**	**1,000**	**0**	**0.0**	**1,000**
MANUFACTURING	**5,300**	**5,600**	**-300**	**-5.4**	**5,500**
Durable Goods	2,000	2,200	-200	-9.1	2,100
Nondurable Goods	3,300	3,400	-100	-2.9	3,400
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**15,000**	**15,100**	**-100**	**-0.7**	**15,200**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**600**	**500**	**100**	**20.0**	**600**
TRADE	**5,400**	**5,500**	**-100**	**-1.8**	**5,500**
Wholesale	1,100	1,100	0	0.0	1,100
Retail	4,300	4,400	-100	-2.3	4,400
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	**500**	**600**	**-100**	**-16.7**	**500**
SERVICES	**5,300**	**5,300**	**0**	**0.0**	**5,300**
GOVERNMENT	**3,200**	**3,200**	**0**	**0.0**	**3,300**
Federal	100	100	0	0.0	100
State & Local	3,100	3,100	0	0.0	3,200

For further information on the Danielson Labor Market Area contact Noreen Passardi at (860) 263-6299.

HARTFORD LMA

Not Seasonally Adjusted

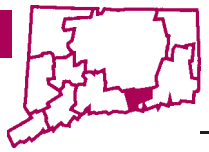
	JUL 2001	JUL 2000	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JUN 2001
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**612,300**	**615,900**	**-3,600**	**-0.6**	**619,500**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**112,400**	**113,800**	**-1,400**	**-1.2**	**113,500**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**25,200**	**24,500**	**700**	**2.9**	**24,800**
MANUFACTURING	**87,200**	**89,300**	**-2,100**	**-2.4**	**88,700**
Durable Goods	69,500	70,900	-1,400	-2.0	70,500
Primary & Fabricated Metals	15,700	16,500	-800	-4.8	16,400
Industrial Machinery	13,400	13,700	-300	-2.2	13,600
Electronic Equipment	7,000	6,900	100	1.4	7,000
Transportation Equipment	25,300	25,300	0	0.0	25,100
Nondurable Goods	17,700	18,400	-700	-3.8	18,200
Printing & Publishing	7,000	7,400	-400	-5.4	7,200
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**499,900**	**502,100**	**-2,200**	**-0.4**	**506,000**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**26,700**	**26,600**	**100**	**0.4**	**27,700**
Transportation	14,900	14,800	100	0.7	16,000
Communications & Utilities	11,800	11,800	0	0.0	11,700
TRADE	**124,000**	**124,700**	**-700**	**-0.6**	**126,000**
Wholesale	30,100	30,100	0	0.0	30,300
Retail	93,900	94,600	-700	-0.7	95,700
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	**73,200**	**73,600**	**-400**	**-0.5**	**73,100**
Deposit & Nondeposit Institutions	12,000	12,000	0	0.0	12,000
Insurance Carriers	47,600	48,200	-600	-1.2	47,500
SERVICES	**181,700**	**182,400**	**-700**	**-0.4**	**181,700**
Business Services	39,400	38,400	1,000	2.6	39,500
Health Services	55,900	57,200	-1,300	-2.3	56,300
GOVERNMENT	**94,300**	**94,800**	**-500**	**-0.5**	**97,500**
Federal	8,000	8,700	-700	-8.0	8,000
State & Local	86,300	86,100	200	0.2	89,500

For further information on the Hartford Labor Market Area contact Arthur Famiglietti at (860) 263-6297.

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2000.

**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes.*

LOWER RIVER LMA

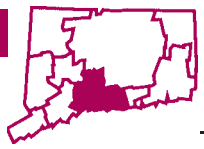


Not Seasonally Adjusted

	JUL 2001	JUL 2000	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JUN 2001
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**10,300**	**10,500**	**-200**	**-1.9**	**10,400**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**3,200**	**3,300**	**-100**	**-3.0**	**3,200**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**400**	**400**	**0**	**0.0**	**400**
MANUFACTURING	**2,800**	**2,900**	**-100**	**-3.4**	**2,800**
Durable Goods	2,400	2,600	-200	-7.7	2,500
Electronic Equipment	700	700	0	0.0	700
Other Durable Goods	1,700	1,900	-200	-10.5	1,800
Nondurable Goods	400	300	100	33.3	300
Rubber & Plastics	300	200	100	50.0	200
Other Nondurable Goods	100	100	0	0.0	100
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**7,100**	**7,200**	**-100**	**-1.4**	**7,200**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**400**	**500**	**-100**	**-20.0**	**400**
TRADE	**2,100**	**2,200**	**-100**	**-4.5**	**2,200**
Wholesale	500	500	0	0.0	500
Retail	1,600	1,700	-100	-5.9	1,700
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	**300**	**300**	**0**	**0.0**	**300**
SERVICES	**3,400**	**3,300**	**100**	**3.0**	**3,400**
GOVERNMENT	**900**	**900**	**0**	**0.0**	**900**
Federal	0	100	-100	-100.0	0
State & Local	900	800	100	12.5	900

For further information on the Lower River Labor Market Area contact Noreen Passardi at (860) 263-6299.

NEW HAVEN LMA



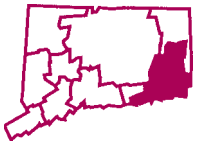
Not Seasonally Adjusted

	JUL 2001	JUL 2000	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JUN 2001
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**264,700**	**264,900**	**-200**	**-0.1**	**266,800**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**49,800**	**49,900**	**-100**	**-0.2**	**50,000**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**12,200**	**11,800**	**400**	**3.4**	**12,000**
MANUFACTURING	**37,600**	**38,100**	**-500**	**-1.3**	**38,000**
Durable Goods	23,400	24,100	-700	-2.9	23,800
Primary & Fabricated Metals	6,700	7,000	-300	-4.3	6,900
Electronic Equipment	5,300	5,300	0	0.0	5,400
Nondurable Goods	14,200	14,000	200	1.4	14,200
Paper, Printing & Publishing	5,300	5,400	-100	-1.9	5,400
Chemicals & Allied	5,800	5,600	200	3.6	5,800
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**214,900**	**215,000**	**-100**	**0.0**	**216,800**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**15,800**	**15,900**	**-100**	**-0.6**	**16,000**
Communications & Utilities	8,800	8,800	0	0.0	8,900
TRADE	**54,800**	**54,200**	**600**	**1.1**	**55,600**
Wholesale	13,900	13,600	300	2.2	14,000
Retail	40,900	40,600	300	0.7	41,600
Eating & Drinking Places	11,900	11,800	100	0.8	12,200
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	**12,300**	**12,400**	**-100**	**-0.8**	**12,400**
Finance	4,100	4,100	0	0.0	4,100
Insurance	5,900	6,000	-100	-1.7	6,000
SERVICES	**96,200**	**96,800**	**-600**	**-0.6**	**96,600**
Business Services	16,200	16,100	100	0.6	16,000
Health Services	29,200	29,400	-200	-0.7	29,100
GOVERNMENT	**35,800**	**35,700**	**100**	**0.3**	**36,200**
Federal	5,900	6,700	-800	-11.9	6,000
State & Local	29,900	29,000	900	3.1	30,200

For further information on the New Haven Labor Market Area contact Jungmin Charles Joo at (860) 263-6293.

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2000.
**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes.*

NEW LONDON LMA

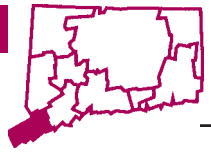


Not Seasonally Adjusted

	JUL 2001	JUL 2000	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JUN 2001
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**144,800**	**144,800**	**0**	**0.0**	**144,400**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**28,000**	**28,200**	**-200**	**-0.7**	**28,300**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**5,600**	**5,500**	**100**	**1.8**	**5,700**
MANUFACTURING	**22,400**	**22,700**	**-300**	**-1.3**	**22,600**
Durable Goods	12,100	12,600	-500	-4.0	12,200
Primary & Fabricated Metals	1,500	1,800	-300	-16.7	1,600
Other Durable Goods	10,600	10,800	-200	-1.9	10,600
Nondurable Goods	10,300	10,100	200	2.0	10,400
Paper & Allied	700	700	0	0.0	700
Other Nondurable Goods	8,400	8,100	300	3.7	8,400
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**116,800**	**116,600**	**200**	**0.2**	**116,100**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**6,900**	**7,100**	**-200**	**-2.8**	**6,800**
TRADE	**29,900**	**30,000**	**-100**	**-0.3**	**29,700**
Wholesale	2,900	2,900	0	0.0	2,800
Retail	27,000	27,100	-100	-0.4	26,900
Eating & Drinking Places	8,800	9,100	-300	-3.3	8,800
Other Retail	18,200	17,900	300	1.7	18,100
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	**3,600**	**3,600**	**0**	**0.0**	**3,600**
SERVICES	**37,800**	**37,800**	**0**	**0.0**	**37,600**
Personal & Business Services	6,900	6,700	200	3.0	6,800
Health Services	11,700	11,600	100	0.9	11,600
GOVERNMENT	**38,600**	**38,100**	**500**	**1.3**	**38,400**
Federal	3,000	3,100	-100	-3.2	2,900
State & Local	35,600	35,000	600	1.7	35,500
**Local	31,000	30,500	500	1.6	30,900

For further information on the New London Labor Market Area contact Lincoln Dyer at (860) 263-6292.

STAMFORD LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	JUL 2001	JUL 2000	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JUN 2001
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**214,000**	**214,500**	**-500**	**-0.2**	**213,600**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**30,100**	**31,700**	**-1,600**	**-5.0**	**30,500**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**6,700**	**6,800**	**-100**	**-1.5**	**6,700**
MANUFACTURING	**23,400**	**24,900**	**-1,500**	**-6.0**	**23,800**
Durable Goods	11,600	11,800	-200	-1.7	11,800
Industrial Machinery	3,400	3,400	0	0.0	3,400
Electronic Equipment	1,800	1,900	-100	-5.3	1,900
Nondurable Goods	11,800	13,100	-1,300	-9.9	12,000
Paper, Printing & Publishing	5,000	5,500	-500	-9.1	5,200
Chemicals & Allied	3,700	4,100	-400	-9.8	3,600
Other Nondurable	3,100	3,500	-400	-11.4	3,200
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**183,900**	**182,800**	**1,100**	**0.6**	**183,100**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**10,000**	**9,900**	**100**	**1.0**	**10,000**
Communications & Utilities	2,900	2,900	0	0.0	2,900
TRADE	**46,700**	**46,100**	**600**	**1.3**	**46,900**
Wholesale	10,900	11,100	-200	-1.8	10,800
Retail	35,800	35,000	800	2.3	36,100
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	**26,900**	**27,100**	**-200**	**-0.7**	**26,700**
SERVICES	**82,100**	**81,400**	**700**	**0.9**	**80,800**
Business Services	25,100	24,900	200	0.8	25,100
Engineering & Mgmnt. Services	11,800	11,600	200	1.7	11,600
Other Services	45,200	44,900	300	0.7	44,100
GOVERNMENT	**18,200**	**18,300**	**-100**	**-0.5**	**18,700**
Federal	1,900	1,900	0	0.0	1,900
State & Local	16,300	16,400	-100	-0.6	16,800

For further information on the Stamford Labor Market Area contact Joseph Slepski at (860) 263-6278.

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2000.

**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes. **Includes Indian tribal government employment.*

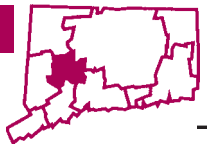
TORRINGTON LMA

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	JUL 2001	JUL 2000	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JUN 2001
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**28,500**	**29,500**	**-1,000**	**-3.4**	**29,000**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**7,600**	**7,900**	**-300**	**-3.8**	**7,700**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**2,300**	**2,400**	**-100**	**-4.2**	**2,300**
MANUFACTURING	**5,300**	**5,500**	**-200**	**-3.6**	**5,400**
Durable Goods	3,700	4,000	-300	-7.5	3,800
Primary & Fabricated Metals	600	600	0	0.0	700
Industrial Machinery	800	800	0	0.0	800
Electronic Equipment	200	300	-100	-33.3	200
Other Durable Goods	2,100	2,300	-200	-8.7	2,100
Nondurable Goods	1,600	1,500	100	6.7	1,600
Rubber & Plastics	700	600	100	16.7	700
Other Nondurable Goods	900	900	0	0.0	900
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**20,900**	**21,600**	**-700**	**-3.2**	**21,300**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**500**	**500**	**0**	**0.0**	**500**
TRADE	**6,500**	**6,700**	**-200**	**-3.0**	**6,500**
Wholesale	700	700	0	0.0	700
Retail	5,800	6,000	-200	-3.3	5,800
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	**900**	**900**	**0**	**0.0**	**900**
SERVICES	**10,300**	**10,300**	**0**	**0.0**	**10,000**
GOVERNMENT	**2,700**	**3,200**	**-500**	**-15.6**	**3,400**
Federal	200	400	-200	-50.0	200
State & Local	2,500	2,800	-300	-10.7	3,200

For further information on the Torrington Labor Market Area contact Joseph Slepski at (860) 263-6278.

WATERBURY LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	JUL 2001	JUL 2000	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JUN 2001
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**87,100**	**86,300**	**800**	**0.9**	**88,600**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**20,700**	**21,200**	**-500**	**-2.4**	**21,300**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**3,800**	**3,700**	**100**	**2.7**	**3,800**
MANUFACTURING	**16,900**	**17,500**	**-600**	**-3.4**	**17,500**
Durable Goods	13,400	13,900	-500	-3.6	13,900
Primary Metals	800	900	-100	-11.1	900
Fabricated Metals	6,000	6,400	-400	-6.3	6,300
Machinery & Electric Equipment	3,900	3,900	0	0.0	4,000
Nondurable Goods	3,500	3,600	-100	-2.8	3,600
Paper, Printing & Publishing	1,100	1,100	0	0.0	1,100
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**66,400**	**65,100**	**1,300**	**2.0**	**67,300**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**3,700**	**3,600**	**100**	**2.8**	**3,700**
TRADE	**18,500**	**18,300**	**200**	**1.1**	**18,700**
Wholesale	3,200	3,100	100	3.2	3,100
Retail	15,300	15,200	100	0.7	15,600
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	**3,300**	**3,300**	**0**	**0.0**	**3,300**
SERVICES	**28,400**	**27,700**	**700**	**2.5**	**28,500**
Personal & Business	7,100	6,900	200	2.9	7,200
Health Services	10,300	10,200	100	1.0	10,400
GOVERNMENT	**12,500**	**12,200**	**300**	**2.5**	**13,100**
Federal	800	800	0	0.0	800
State & Local	11,700	11,400	300	2.6	12,300

For further information on the Waterbury Labor Market Area contact Joseph Slepski at (860) 263-6278.

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2000.
**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes.*

LMA LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES*

(Not seasonally adjusted)	EMPLOYMENT STATUS	JUL 2001	JUL 2000	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	JUN 2001
CONNECTICUT	Civilian Labor Force	1,756,400	1,798,900	-42,500	-2.4	1,748,400
	Employed	1,696,400	1,756,800	-60,400	-3.4	1,689,500
	Unemployed	60,000	42,100	17,900	42.5	58,900
	Unemployment Rate	3.4	2.3	1.1	---	3.4
BRIDGEPORT LMA	Civilian Labor Force	217,600	223,700	-6,100	-2.7	217,000
	Employed	208,100	217,200	-9,100	-4.2	207,600
	Unemployed	9,500	6,500	3,000	46.2	9,400
	Unemployment Rate	4.4	2.9	1.5	---	4.3
DANBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	111,900	114,400	-2,500	-2.2	112,000
	Employed	108,900	112,400	-3,500	-3.1	109,200
	Unemployed	2,900	1,900	1,000	52.6	2,800
	Unemployment Rate	2.6	1.7	0.9	---	2.5
DANIELSON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	34,600	35,600	-1,000	-2.8	34,300
	Employed	33,200	34,500	-1,300	-3.8	32,900
	Unemployed	1,400	1,000	400	40.0	1,400
	Unemployment Rate	3.9	2.9	1.0	---	4.0
HARTFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	594,600	609,100	-14,500	-2.4	592,600
	Employed	573,800	594,200	-20,400	-3.4	572,100
	Unemployed	20,800	14,900	5,900	39.6	20,600
	Unemployment Rate	3.5	2.4	1.1	---	3.5
LOWER RIVER LMA	Civilian Labor Force	13,000	13,500	-500	-3.7	13,000
	Employed	12,800	13,300	-500	-3.8	12,800
	Unemployed	300	200	100	50.0	300
	Unemployment Rate	2.1	1.5	0.6	---	2.1
NEW HAVEN LMA	Civilian Labor Force	284,500	291,000	-6,500	-2.2	283,200
	Employed	274,800	283,900	-9,100	-3.2	273,900
	Unemployed	9,700	7,200	2,500	34.7	9,400
	Unemployment Rate	3.4	2.5	0.9	---	3.3
NEW LONDON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	159,700	163,000	-3,300	-2.0	157,100
	Employed	154,700	159,400	-4,700	-2.9	152,400
	Unemployed	5,000	3,600	1,400	38.9	4,700
	Unemployment Rate	3.1	2.2	0.9	---	3.0
STAMFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	201,200	207,000	-5,800	-2.8	199,200
	Employed	196,900	204,200	-7,300	-3.6	194,600
	Unemployed	4,400	2,800	1,600	57.1	4,600
	Unemployment Rate	2.2	1.4	0.8	---	2.3
TORRINGTON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	38,500	40,500	-2,000	-4.9	38,500
	Employed	37,300	39,700	-2,400	-6.0	37,500
	Unemployed	1,100	800	300	37.5	1,100
	Unemployment Rate	3.0	1.9	1.1	---	2.7
WATERBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	118,400	118,500	-100	-0.1	118,400
	Employed	112,800	115,000	-2,200	-1.9	113,300
	Unemployed	5,600	3,600	2,000	55.6	5,200
	Unemployment Rate	4.7	3.0	1.7	---	4.4
UNITED STATES	Civilian Labor Force	143,181,000	142,101,000	1,080,000	0.8	142,684,000
	Employed	136,385,000	136,097,000	288,000	0.2	135,923,000
	Unemployed	6,797,000	6,004,000	793,000	13.2	6,762,000
	Unemployment Rate	4.7	4.2	0.5	---	4.7

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2000.

**Due to the expansion of the Current Population Survey sample, estimates for June 2001 and later are not fully comparable with those of earlier periods.*

MANUFACTURING HOURS AND EARNINGS

CONNECTICUT

(Not seasonally adjusted)	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS JUL 2001	JUL 2000	CHG Y/Y	JUN 2001	AVG WEEKLY HOURS JUL 2001	JUL 2000	CHG Y/Y	JUN 2001	AVG HOURLY EARNINGS JUL 2001	JUL 2000	CHG Y/Y	JUN 2001
MANUFACTURING	**$686.53**	**$659.29**	**$27.24**	**$685.10**	**42.3**	**42.1**	**0.2**	**42.5**	**$16.23**	**$15.66**	**$0.57**	**$16.12**
DURABLE GOODS	**703.80**	**673.74**	**30.06**	**702.78**	**42.5**	**42.4**	**0.1**	**42.8**	**16.56**	**15.89**	**0.67**	**16.42**
Lumber & Furniture	560.19	520.83	39.37	559.68	42.6	41.5	1.1	42.4	13.15	12.55	0.60	13.20
Stone, Clay and Glass	642.64	643.99	-1.35	649.82	42.9	44.2	-1.3	43.7	14.98	14.57	0.41	14.87
Primary Metals	690.11	695.63	-5.52	706.22	43.9	45.2	-1.3	44.5	15.72	15.39	0.33	15.87
Fabricated Metals	617.69	597.60	20.09	632.35	41.4	41.5	-0.1	42.9	14.92	14.40	0.52	14.74
Machinery	755.08	714.33	40.75	751.25	43.0	42.8	0.2	43.4	17.56	16.69	0.87	17.31
Electrical Equipment	592.07	564.34	27.72	582.96	42.2	42.4	-0.2	42.0	14.03	13.31	0.72	13.88
Trans. Equipment	903.15	873.21	29.95	895.26	43.4	43.4	0.0	43.0	20.81	20.12	0.69	20.82
Instruments	627.00	599.83	27.17	619.76	41.8	41.0	0.8	41.4	15.00	14.63	0.37	14.97
Miscellaneous Mfg	672.81	652.67	20.14	687.91	41.1	41.1	0.0	42.1	16.37	15.88	0.49	16.34
NONDUR. GOODS	**640.38**	**624.31**	**16.06**	**639.54**	**41.8**	**41.4**	**0.4**	**41.8**	**15.32**	**15.08**	**0.24**	**15.30**
Food	547.84	532.54	15.30	555.93	42.8	42.4	0.4	43.5	12.80	12.56	0.24	12.78
Textiles	544.33	519.87	24.47	544.60	41.3	42.3	-1.0	41.7	13.18	12.29	0.89	13.06
Apparel	411.29	361.42	49.87	402.20	39.7	39.2	0.5	40.1	10.36	9.22	1.14	10.03
Paper	737.60	722.97	14.62	727.86	44.3	43.5	0.8	43.9	16.65	16.62	0.03	16.58
Printing & Publishing	655.20	643.20	12.00	651.59	40.0	40.0	0.0	39.3	16.38	16.08	0.30	16.58
Chemicals	790.94	779.79	11.15	785.54	42.8	41.7	1.1	42.6	18.48	18.70	-0.22	18.44
Rubber & Misc. Plast.	560.44	542.56	17.88	575.70	41.3	41.8	-0.5	42.3	13.57	12.98	0.59	13.61
CONSTRUCTION	**920.57**	**903.00**	**17.57**	**906.98**	**40.5**	**42.0**	**-1.5**	**40.4**	**22.73**	**21.50**	**1.23**	**22.45**

LMAs

MANUFACTURING	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS JUL 2001	JUL 2000	CHG Y/Y	JUN 2001	AVG WEEKLY HOURS JUL 2001	JUL 2000	CHG Y/Y	JUN 2001	AVG HOURLY EARNINGS JUL 2001	JUL 2000	CHG Y/Y	JUN 2001
Bridgeport	$627.50	$636.43	-$8.93	$637.46	40.8	41.3	-0.5	41.1	$15.38	$15.41	-$0.03	$15.51
Danbury	659.75	640.74	19.01	608.59	40.7	40.4	0.3	38.3	16.21	15.86	0.35	15.89
Danielson	535.16	520.74	14.42	545.40	39.7	39.6	0.1	40.4	13.48	13.15	0.33	13.50
Hartford	727.14	723.32	3.82	713.18	42.3	42.8	-0.5	42.2	17.19	16.90	0.29	16.90
Lower River	570.04	571.82	-1.78	568.83	40.2	41.8	-1.6	40.2	14.18	13.68	0.50	14.15
New Haven	678.81	649.40	29.41	669.77	42.8	42.5	0.3	43.1	15.86	15.28	0.58	15.54
New London	706.19	689.93	16.26	717.66	40.4	40.8	-0.4	41.7	17.48	16.91	0.57	17.21
Stamford	580.32	525.72	54.60	556.40	40.3	39.0	1.3	39.8	14.40	13.48	0.92	13.98
Torrington	556.05	623.33	-67.28	578.34	36.8	41.5	-4.7	37.8	15.11	15.02	0.09	15.30
Waterbury	625.54	635.67	-10.13	629.97	41.1	43.9	-2.8	41.5	15.22	14.48	0.74	15.18

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2000.

NEW HOUSING PERMITS

	JUL 2001	JUL 2000	CHANGE Y/Y UNITS	CHANGE Y/Y %	YTD 2001	YTD 2000	CHANGE YTD UNITS	CHANGE YTD %	JUN 2001
Connecticut	910	898	12	1.3	5,439	5,546	-107	-1.9	793
LMAs:									
Bridgeport	98	80	18	22.5	472	469	3	0.6	70
Danbury	110	62	48	77.4	533	462	71	15.4	69
Danielson	31	30	1	3.3	176	151	25	16.6	22
Hartford	387	299	88	29.4	1,960	1,943	17	0.9	335
Lower River	12	7	5	71.4	70	105	-35	-33.3	15
New Haven	83	95	-12	-12.6	574	727	-153	-21.0	87
New London	73	63	10	15.9	401	443	-42	-9.5	65
Stamford	50	196	-146	-74.5	858	795	63	7.9	45
Torrington	14	19	-5	-26.3	108	112	-4	-3.6	28
Waterbury	52	47	5	10.6	287	339	-52	-15.3	57

Additional data by town are on page 26.

Town LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES BY TOWN

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

JULY 2001

Labor Market Areas are highlighted, followed by the towns that make up the Area.

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
BRIDGEPORT	**217,586**	**208,104**	**9,482**	**4.4**
Ansonia	8,619	8,057	562	6.5
Beacon Falls	2,831	2,719	112	4.0
BRIDGEPORT	**60,200**	**56,667**	**3,533**	**5.9**
Derby	6,319	5,981	338	5.3
Easton	3,291	3,207	84	2.6
Fairfield	26,468	25,749	719	2.7
Milford	25,974	25,125	849	3.3
Monroe	9,938	9,599	339	3.4
Oxford	4,813	4,624	189	3.9
Seymour	7,768	7,390	378	4.9
Shelton	20,169	19,342	827	4.1
Stratford	24,546	23,475	1,071	4.4
Trumbull	16,650	16,169	481	2.9
DANBURY	**111,855**	**108,938**	**2,917**	**2.6**
Bethel	9,834	9,587	247	2.5
Bridgewater	973	951	22	2.3
Brookfield	8,296	8,103	193	2.3
DANBURY	**36,815**	**35,697**	**1,118**	**3.0**
New Fairfield	7,198	6,969	229	3.2
New Milford	14,184	13,836	348	2.5
Newtown	12,694	12,344	350	2.8
Redding	4,532	4,430	102	2.3
Ridgefield	12,455	12,233	222	1.8
Roxbury	1,063	1,050	13	1.2
Sherman	1,717	1,683	34	2.0
Washington	2,093	2,055	38	1.8
DANIELSON	**34,574**	**33,215**	**1,359**	**3.9**
Brooklyn	3,960	3,851	109	2.8
Eastford	893	874	19	2.1
Hampton	1,127	1,097	30	2.7
KILLINGLY	**8,702**	**8,191**	**511**	**5.9**
Pomfret	2,175	2,116	59	2.7
Putnam	4,790	4,627	163	3.4
Scotland	885	867	18	2.0
Sterling	1,659	1,576	83	5.0
Thompson	4,564	4,417	147	3.2
Union	411	394	17	4.1
Voluntown	1,407	1,322	85	6.0
Woodstock	4,002	3,882	120	3.0
HARTFORD	**594,565**	**573,762**	**20,803**	**3.5**
Andover	1,643	1,600	43	2.6
Ashford	2,156	2,110	46	2.1
Avon	7,474	7,356	118	1.6
Barkhamsted	2,061	2,020	41	2.0
Berlin	9,039	8,800	239	2.6
Bloomfield	9,947	9,606	341	3.4
Bolton	2,732	2,666	66	2.4
Bristol	31,817	30,596	1,221	3.8

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
HARTFORD cont....				
Burlington	4,397	4,306	91	2.1
Canton	4,631	4,532	99	2.1
Chaplin	1,200	1,167	33	2.8
Colchester	6,722	6,506	216	3.2
Columbia	2,666	2,613	53	2.0
Coventry	6,197	5,998	199	3.2
Cromwell	6,878	6,696	182	2.6
Durham	3,582	3,469	113	3.2
East Granby	2,451	2,398	53	2.2
East Haddam	4,198	4,017	181	4.3
East Hampton	6,249	6,031	218	3.5
East Hartford	25,498	24,312	1,186	4.7
East Windsor	5,602	5,398	204	3.6
Ellington	6,943	6,736	207	3.0
Enfield	22,896	22,090	806	3.5
Farmington	11,199	10,974	225	2.0
Glastonbury	15,747	15,415	332	2.1
Granby	5,290	5,180	110	2.1
Haddam	4,204	4,107	97	2.3
HARTFORD	**52,912**	**49,493**	**3,419**	**6.5**
Harwinton	2,962	2,887	75	2.5
Hebron	4,376	4,287	89	2.0
Lebanon	3,347	3,244	103	3.1
Manchester	28,502	27,483	1,019	3.6
Mansfield	9,129	8,984	145	1.6
Marlborough	3,065	3,004	61	2.0
Middlefield	2,262	2,190	72	3.2
Middletown	24,124	23,321	803	3.3
New Britain	34,208	32,228	1,980	5.8
New Hartford	3,655	3,568	87	2.4
Newington	15,529	15,094	435	2.8
Plainville	9,301	8,975	326	3.5
Plymouth	6,437	6,168	269	4.2
Portland	4,631	4,496	135	2.9
Rocky Hill	9,681	9,447	234	2.4
Simsbury	11,520	11,353	167	1.4
Somers	4,080	3,986	94	2.3
Southington	21,172	20,523	649	3.1
South Windsor	13,411	13,075	336	2.5
Stafford	5,954	5,689	265	4.5
Suffield	5,886	5,730	156	2.7
Tolland	7,189	7,001	188	2.6
Vernon	16,534	16,045	489	3.0
West Hartford	28,441	27,736	705	2.5
Wethersfield	12,187	11,871	316	2.6
Willington	3,466	3,380	86	2.5
Winchester	5,888	5,628	260	4.4
Windham	10,124	9,650	474	4.7
Windsor	14,499	14,062	437	3.0
Windsor Locks	6,675	6,464	211	3.2

LABOR FORCE CONCEPTS

The **civilian labor force** comprises all state residents age 16 years and older classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with criteria described below. Excluded are members of the military and persons in institutions (correctional and mental health, for example).

The **employed** are all persons who did any work as paid employees or in their own business during the survey week, or who have worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a family member. Persons temporarily absent from a job because of illness, bad weather, strike or for personal reasons are also counted as employed whether they were paid by their employer or were seeking other jobs.

The **unemployed** are all persons who did not work, but were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness) and made specific efforts to find a job in the prior four weeks. Persons waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off need not be looking for work to be classified as unemployed.

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES BY TOWN

Town

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

JULY 2001

Labor Market Areas are highlighted, followed by the towns that make up the Area.

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
LOWER RIVER	**13,041**	**12,773**	**268**	**2.1**
Chester	2,263	2,225	38	1.7
Deep River	2,839	2,772	67	2.4
Essex	3,467	3,399	68	2.0
Lyme	1,140	1,122	18	1.6
Westbrook	3,334	3,256	78	2.3
NEW HAVEN	**284,510**	**274,771**	**9,739**	**3.4**
Bethany	2,673	2,618	55	2.1
Branford	16,404	15,901	503	3.1
Cheshire	14,079	13,733	346	2.5
Clinton	7,708	7,486	222	2.9
East Haven	15,212	14,726	486	3.2
Guilford	11,941	11,673	268	2.2
Hamden	30,205	29,158	1,047	3.5
Killingworth	3,057	2,986	71	2.3
Madison	8,597	8,418	179	2.1
MERIDEN	**30,873**	**29,571**	**1,302**	**4.2**
NEW HAVEN	**58,685**	**56,025**	**2,660**	**4.5**
North Branford	8,408	8,194	214	2.5
North Haven	12,807	12,439	368	2.9
Orange	6,731	6,588	143	2.1
Wallingford	23,544	22,846	698	3.0
West Haven	29,151	28,030	1,121	3.8
Woodbridge	4,436	4,379	57	1.3
***NEW LONDON**	**142,169**	**137,741**	**4,428**	**3.1**
Bozrah	1,518	1,464	54	3.6
Canterbury	2,891	2,779	112	3.9
East Lyme	9,650	9,432	218	2.3
Franklin	1,127	1,108	19	1.7
Griswold	6,076	5,796	280	4.6
Groton	17,951	17,393	558	3.1
Ledyard	8,300	8,126	174	2.1
Lisbon	2,344	2,251	93	4.0
Montville	10,076	9,784	292	2.9
NEW LONDON	**13,502**	**12,987**	**515**	**3.8**
No. Stonington	3,037	2,945	92	3.0
NORWICH	**19,424**	**18,703**	**721**	**3.7**
Old Lyme	3,943	3,862	81	2.1
Old Saybrook	6,001	5,893	108	1.8
Plainfield	8,959	8,605	354	4.0
Preston	2,642	2,578	64	2.4
Salem	2,120	2,060	60	2.8
Sprague	1,744	1,652	92	5.3
Stonington	10,148	9,889	259	2.6
Waterford	10,716	10,433	283	2.6

*Connecticut portion only. For whole MSA, including Rhode Island towns, see below.

NEW LONDON	**159,688**	**154,679**	**5,009**	**3.1**
Hopkinton, RI	4,486	4,340	146	3.3
Westerly, RI	13,033	12,598	435	3.3

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
STAMFORD	**201,245**	**196,891**	**4,354**	**2.2**
Darien	9,983	9,817	166	1.7
Greenwich	32,707	32,192	515	1.6
New Canaan	9,898	9,753	145	1.5
NORWALK	**50,457**	**49,257**	**1,200**	**2.4**
STAMFORD	**68,791**	**67,034**	**1,757**	**2.6**
Weston	5,034	4,934	100	2.0
Westport	14,927	14,630	297	2.0
Wilton	9,449	9,275	174	1.8
TORRINGTON	**38,461**	**37,326**	**1,135**	**3.0**
Canaan**	705	694	11	1.6
Colebrook	783	766	17	2.2
Cornwall	780	769	11	1.4
Goshen	1,334	1,298	36	2.7
Hartland	974	959	15	1.5
Kent**	2,058	2,028	30	1.5
Litchfield	4,317	4,210	107	2.5
Morris	1,114	1,078	36	3.2
Norfolk	1,057	1,031	26	2.5
North Canaan**	2,171	2,133	38	1.8
Salisbury**	2,368	2,344	24	1.0
Sharon**	1,981	1,966	15	0.8
TORRINGTON	**18,143**	**17,392**	**751**	**4.1**
Warren	674	657	17	2.5
WATERBURY	**118,389**	**112,829**	**5,560**	**4.7**
Bethlehem	1,959	1,924	35	1.8
Middlebury	3,422	3,328	94	2.7
Naugatuck	16,862	16,181	681	4.0
Prospect	4,822	4,683	139	2.9
Southbury	7,033	6,801	232	3.3
Thomaston	4,248	4,063	185	4.4
WATERBURY	**53,482**	**50,080**	**3,402**	**6.4**
Watertown	12,458	12,056	402	3.2
Wolcott	8,897	8,617	280	3.1
Woodbury	5,207	5,097	110	2.1

Not Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	1,756,400	1,696,400	60,000	3.4
UNITED STATES	143,181,000	136,385,000	6,797,000	4.7
Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	1,712,200	1,656,600	55,600	3.2
UNITED STATES	141,774,000	135,379,000	6,395,000	4.5

**The Bureau of Labor Statistics has identified these five towns as a separate area to report labor force data. For the convenience of our data users, data for these towns are included in the Torrington LMA. For the same purpose, data for the town of Thompson, which is officially part of the Worcester, MA MSA, is included in the Danielson LMA.

LABOR FORCE CONCEPTS (Continued)

The **unemployment rate** represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

With the exception of those persons temporarily absent from a job or waiting to be recalled to one, persons with no job and who are not actively looking for one are counted as "not in the labor force".

Over the course of a year, the size of the labor force and the levels of employment undergo fluctuations due to such seasonal events as changes in weather, reduced or expanded production, harvests, major holidays and the opening and closing of schools. Because these seasonal events follow a regular pattern each year, their influence on statistical trends can be eliminated by adjusting the monthly statistics. **Seasonal Adjustment** makes it easier to observe cyclical and other nonseasonal developments.

Town HOUSING PERMIT ACTIVITY BY TOWN

TOWN	JUL 2001	YR TO DATE 2001	YR TO DATE 2000	TOWN	JUL 2001	YR TO DATE 2001	YR TO DATE 2000	TOWN	JUL 2001	YR TO DATE 2001	YR TO DATE 2000
Andover	0	2	7	Griswold	5	26	26	Preston	3	12	14
Ansonia	4	18	16	Groton	4	43	74	Prospect	6	28	29
Ashford	2	12	14	Guilford	9	37	60	Putnam	3	10	7
Avon	10	60	59	Haddam	5	20	21	Redding	4	16	28
Barkhamsted	4	14	12	Hamden	19	96	193	Ridgefield	3	35	51
Beacon Falls	2	17	24	Hampton	2	11	10	Rocky Hill	8	36	37
Berlin	8	45	55	Hartford	21	70	31	Roxbury	1	16	13
Bethany	1	7	18	Hartland	1	5	3	Salem	2	7	10
Bethel	17	37	25	Harwinton	2	13	16	Salisbury	0	8	5
Bethlehem	3	12	5	Hebron	3	23	43	Scotland	2	6	6
Bloomfield	5	18	19	Kent	1	5	9	Seymour	2	21	28
Bolton	1	10	13	Killingly	5	26	23	Sharon	1	5	5
Bozrah	0	9	10	Killingworth	2	29	22	Shelton	6	60	83
Branford	7	30	24	Lebanon	4	25	27	Sherman	2	20	12
Bridgeport	2	40	23	Ledyard	5	28	25	Simsbury	1	14	19
Bridgewater	0	3	4	Lisbon	2	12	10	Somers	5	32	35
Bristol	8	64	51	Litchfield	0	10	9	South Windsor	7	29	33
Brookfield	6	18	20	Lyme	2	5	7	Southbury	6	34	50
Brooklyn	6	25	17	Madison	6	40	33	Southington	20	119	129
Burlington	0	44	45	Manchester	9	70	25	Sprague	0	2	2
Canaan	0	3	2	Mansfield	7	27	44	Stafford	7	28	26
Canterbury	3	13	8	Marlborough	9	24	23	Stamford	5	375	517
Canton	6	22	28	Meriden	5	24	32	Sterling	2	11	12
Chaplin	1	8	8	Middlebury	1	14	14	Stonington	12	37	42
Cheshire	2	34	40	Middlefield	1	7	11	Stratford	12	26	7
Chester	0	4	7	Middletown	18	95	114	Suffield	9	32	55
Clinton	4	34	34	Milford	27	106	100	Thomaston	5	25	35
Colchester	9	51	53	Monroe	2	19	35	Thompson	1	25	14
Colebrook	1	4	3	Montville	5	27	27	Tolland	6	53	69
Columbia	6	15	12	Morris	0	6	8	Torrington	3	28	35
Cornwall	1	4	3	Naugatuck	6	27	41	Trumbull	24	54	44
Coventry	6	28	38	New Britain	2	5	6	Union	0	3	6
Cromwell	3	41	40	New Canaan	7	31	36	Vernon	4	67	31
Danbury	38	171	153	New Fairfield	4	17	12	Voluntown	1	8	14
Darien	5	21	25	New Hartford	3	28	28	Wallingford	5	63	76
Deep River	1	9	18	New Haven	1	18	17	Warren	1	7	5
Derby	2	17	25	New London	0	0	1	Washington	1	4	6
Durham	6	26	39	New Milford	20	97	81	Waterbury	11	45	64
East Granby	3	14	20	Newington	4	32	31	Waterford	10	58	38
East Haddam	6	36	49	Newtown	14	99	57	Watertown	4	36	37
East Hampton	7	40	45	Norfolk	0	2	1	West Hartford	36	74	32
East Hartford	0	3	4	North Branford	5	18	11	West Haven	4	24	27
East Haven	3	36	25	North Canaan	1	5	2	Westbrook	1	18	49
East Lyme	6	36	54	North Haven	7	61	91	Weston	2	15	16
East Windsor	7	36	26	North Stonington	0	17	15	Westport	7	42	42
Eastford	0	4	3	Norwalk	12	294	73	Wethersfield	2	17	19
Easton	4	20	18	Norwich	7	15	12	Willington	1	20	13
Ellington	6	48	72	Old Lyme	4	18	21	Wilton	1	14	28
Enfield	7	18	20	Old Saybrook	2	15	13	Winchester	1	4	14
Essex	8	34	24	Orange	2	10	10	Windham	6	14	6
Fairfield	4	27	18	Oxford	7	47	48	Windsor	6	26	15
Farmington	13	78	49	Plainfield	2	22	37	Windsor Locks	3	16	20
Franklin	1	4	4	Plainville	0	5	17	Wolcott	5	40	40
Glastonbury	29	86	79	Plymouth	6	29	34	Woodbridge	1	13	14
Goshen	4	16	22	Pomfret	3	15	10	Woodbury	5	26	24
Granby	5	36	37	Portland	13	51	25	Woodstock	6	32	29
Greenwich	11	66	58								

BUSINESS STARTS AND TERMINATIONS
Registrations and terminations of business entities as recorded with the Secretary of the State and the Connecticut Department of Labor (DOL) are an indication of new business formation and activity. DOL business starts include new employers which have become liable for unemployment insurance taxes during the quarter, as well as new establishments opened by existing employers. DOL business terminations are those accounts discontinued due to inactivity (no employees) or business closure, and accounts for individual business establishments that are closed by still active employers. The Secretary of the State registrations include limited liability companies, limited liability partnerships, and foreign-owned (out-of-state) and domestic-owned (in-state) corporations.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
The Consumer Price Index (CPI), computed and published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, is a measure of the average change in prices over time in a fixed market basket of goods and services. It is based on prices of food, clothing, shelter, fuels, transportation fares, charges for doctors' and dentists' services, drugs and other goods and services that people buy for their day-to-day living. The Northeast region is comprised of the New England states, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX
The Employment Cost Index (ECI) covers both wages and salaries and employer costs for employee benefits for all occupations and establishments in both the private nonfarm sector and state and local government. The ECI measures employers' labor costs free from the influences of employment shifts among industries and occupations. The base period for all data is June 1989 when the ECI is 100.

HOURS AND EARNINGS ESTIMATES
Production worker earnings and hours estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month. Average hourly earnings are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

INDIAN GAMING DATA
Indian Gaming Payments are amounts received by the State as a result of the slot compact with the two Federally recognized tribes in Connecticut, which calls for 25 percent of net slot receipts to be remitted to the State. Indian Gaming Slots are the total net revenues from slot machines only received by the two Federally recognized Indian tribes.

INITIAL CLAIMS
Average weekly initial claims are calculated by dividing the total number of new claims for unemployment insurance received in the month by the number of weeks in the month. A minor change in methodology took effect with data published in the March 1997 issue of the DIGEST. Data have been revised back to January 1980.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
Primarily a measure of unemployment insurance program activity, the insured unemployment rate is the 13-week average of the number of people claiming unemployment benefits divided by the number of workers covered by the unemployment insurance system.

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES
Labor force estimates are a measure of the work status of people who live in Connecticut. Prepared under the direction of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the statewide estimates are the product of a multiple variable coefficient regression model, which uses results from the Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly survey of Connecticut households, counts of claimants for unemployment benefits, and establishment employment estimates. Due to the small size of the sample taken in Connecticut, the CPS results are subject to significant sampling error and produce considerable month-to-month fluctuations in estimates derived from the sample. In general, the CPS estimates, at the 90 percent confidence level, have an error range of about 1.5 percentage points on a rate of 6.0 percent. An accepted method for calculating the error range for model estimates is currently not available. Labor force data, reflecting persons employed by place of residence, are not directly comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. In the labor force estimates, workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. The labor force data also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics and the self-employed. Because of these conceptual differences, total labor force employment is almost always different from nonfarm wage and salary employment.

LABOR MARKET AREAS
All Labor Market Areas in Connecticut except three are federally designated areas for developing labor statistics. Industry employment data for the Danielson, Lower River and Torrington Labor Market Areas are prepared exclusively by the Connecticut Department of Labor, following the same statistical procedures used to prepare estimates for the other Labor Market Areas, which are developed in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has identified the five towns of Canaan, Kent, North Canaan, Salisbury and Sharon as a separate area for reporting labor force data. For the convenience of our data users, data for these towns are included in the Torrington Labor Market Area. For the same purpose, data for the town of Thompson, which is officially part of the Worcester Metropolitan Statistical Area, are included in the Danielson Labor Market Area. Also, data for Hopkinton and Westerly, Rhode Island are included in the New London Labor Market Area.

LEADING AND COINCIDENT EMPLOYMENT INDICES
The leading employment index is a composite of six individual largely employment-related series -- the average workweek of manufacturing production and construction workers, Hartford help-wanted advertising index, short-duration (less than 15 weeks) unemployment rate, initial claims for unemployment insurance, total housing permits, and Moody's BAA corporate bond yield. While not employment-sector variables, housing permits are closely related to construction employment and the corporate bond yield adds important information about the movement in interest rates. The coincident employment index is a composite indicator of four individual employment-related series -- the total unemployment rate, nonfarm employment (employer survey), total employment (state residents employed measured by a household survey), and the insured unemployment rate. All data are seasonally adjusted and come from the Connecticut Labor Department, the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES
Nonfarm employment estimates are derived from a survey of businesses to measure *jobs* by industry. The estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Excluded from these estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees and unpaid family workers. In some cases, due to space constraints, all industry estimates are not shown. Call (860) 263-6275 for a more comprehensive breakout of nonfarm employment estimates.

UI COVERED WAGES
UI covered wages is the total amount paid to those employees who are covered under the Connecticut's Unemployment Insurance (UI) law for services performed during the quarter. The fluctuations in the 1992-93 period reflect the effect of the changes in the tax law and the massive restructuring in the state's economy.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS AT A GLANCE

(Percent change from prior year; see pages 6-10 for reference months or quarters)

Leading Employment Index ..... -0.4
Coincident Employment Index ..... -1.7
Leading General Drift Indicator ..... NA
Coincident General Drift Indicator .. NA
Business Barometer ..... +1.5
Business Climate Index ..... -6.6

Total Nonfarm Employment ..... -0.0

Unemployment ..... +1.0*
Labor Force ..... -2.3
Employed ..... -3.4
Unemployed ..... +45.5

Average Weekly Initial Claims ..... +60.4
Help Wanted Index -- Hartford ..... -18.8
Average Ins. Unempl. Rate ..... +0.63*

Average Weekly Hours, Mfg ..... +0.5
Average Hourly Earnings, Mfg ..... +3.6
Average Weekly Earnings, Mfg ..... +4.1
CT Mfg. Production Index ..... +0.8
Production Worker Hours ..... -4.1
Industrial Electricity Sales ..... +0.2

Personal Income ..... +6.1
UI Covered Wages ..... +1.2

Business Activity
New Housing Permits ..... +1.3
Electricity Sales ..... +2.9
Retail Sales 0.0
Construction Contracts Index ..... +4.4
New Auto Registrations ..... -37.0
Air Cargo Tons ..... -26.6
Exports ..... +10.7

Business Starts
Secretary of the State ..... +3.3
Dept. of Labor ..... -13.7

Business Terminations
Secretary of the State ..... +43.1
Dept. of Labor ..... -42.4

State Revenues ..... -0.9
Corporate Tax ..... +29.1
Personal Income Tax ..... +37.9
Real Estate Conveyance Tax ..... +10.9
Sales & Use Tax ..... +15.4
Indian Gaming Payments ..... +1.4

**Percentage point change; **Less than 0.05 percent; NA = Not Available*

Tourism and Travel
Info Center Visitors ..... +8.3
Attraction Visitors ..... -7.7
Air Passenger Count ..... +1.5
Indian Gaming Slots ..... +1.2
Travel and Tourism Index ..... -3.4

Employment Cost Index (U.S.)
Total ..... +4.0
Wages & Salaries ..... +3.8
Benefit Costs ..... +4.8

Consumer Prices
Connecticut ..... +4.3
U.S. City Average ..... +2.7
Northeast Region ..... +2.9
NY-NJ-Long Island ..... +2.7
Boston-Brockton-Nashua ..... +4.9

Consumer Confidence
Connecticut ..... -17.5
New England ..... -14.9
U.S. ..... -18.5

Interest Rates
Prime ..... -2.75*
Conventional Mortgage ..... -1.02*

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